The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

A Pleasant Winter—A Quiet Sunday Walk—Three Rock Mountain and the View from Two Rock Mountain—American Public Entertainers in Dublin—The Universities.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, December 16, 1873.

I think Irish weather has been maligned, for I never saw a finer winter than this has been here. For the last fortnight not a drop of rain has fallen, the air has been usually mild and balmy, and there were only three frosts. In the parks and squares hollys are covered with their waxy leaves and scarlet berries, laurus tinus is white and bridelike, with its countless flowers, and chrysanthemums are still to be seen boldly blossoming in spite of frost-nipped leaves. In gardens protected by walls one still finds roses both white and red mignonette and English violets, shedding their subtle fragrance through the December air as sweetly as if it were one of Lowell's perfect days in June. It is curious, speaking of violets, that the Irish, like those of America, are odorless, except for that fresh, wild fragrance which always speaks to me so forcibly of spring and forests, and almost makes me hear the blue bird and robin, and the rustle of the air among the budding trees. It is the English violet alone that owns that sweet, sensuous smell, which is so pleasant an adjunct to a bouquet, so necessary a part of the stock in trade of the perfumer.

People shake their heads and talk about green Christmases making full grave yards; but I am sure this year's weather is better in every way than that of last, when it rained every day from September until February, and all ideas of out-door life were utterly and wholly preposterous.

There never was such weather for walking as this we have had here. The air has been just cool enough to allow of any amount of light exercise, without having to weigh one's shoulders down with heavy overcoats; and I have taken frequent opportunities of enjoying this one of the goods the gods have provided. Dublin is fortunately situated, as on all sides are pleasing environs, rich, cultivated or mild and barren landscapes. Unlike Pittsburgh, the charming surrounding scenery is here appreciated and rendered accessible. Keenly do I remember attempted walks in winter at home, even in frequented suburbs, from which I returned with acres of soil clinging to my boots and legs, and with the unpleasant squelching sound of fat homilies ringing in my ears. Here, in a country where mud might be said to be unknown, since bucketsful of rain fall here for drops in Pennsylvania, the roads are always hard and agreeable to walk upon, and a hard-beaten footpath bounds each one, even in the most remote country districts. Thanks to the care that is taken—first in macadamizing them scientifically, and afterwards keeping them in order.

I might tell you of any number of these walks, long and short, along the river Tolka to the hospitable and famous observatory at Dunsink, or by the banks of the Liffey to Castle-nock or Chapelizod. I might attempt to lead you on to classic Donnybrook, and thence along the picturesque Dodder to its source among the Dublin mountains. Howth, Bray, Killiney, or the Willow mountains might claim my attention; but I shall not take the time to interest you in them, lovely and pleasant though they be. Yet one of my walks I shall tell of, because it may seem pleasant to you, amid your ice and snow, to read of such a December day spent a dozen degrees north of your latitude.

At 12 o'clock, noon, my friend called on me, and we hastened to the Harcourt street station, where we took the train for Dundrum, a station some four miles out of town. There were numbers of people leaving town, bound, I suppose, as we were, in search of fresh air and exercise, so necessary to health and happiness.

At Dundrum we dived under the railway, through the blind tunnel, and were soon winking along the hard road, between two high walls, such as these selfish people almost always deem it proper to surround their villas or demesnes with—high, inhospitable stone walls, behind which no doubt were masses of rhododendrons, green lawns, or perhaps flattened wall fruit trees, leafless now and crucified looking.

The soon leaves these behind, however, when one starts from Dundrum, and we were, before long, hurrying over a gently ascending road, with low mud walls, furze hedges and shallow ditches on either side. To the left fields stretched away towards Black Rock, Kingstown and the sea; on the right rose the gentle hills which set at the feet of those picturesque mountains which are always visible from Dublin, and the top of one of which was our destination. "Three-rock Mountain" was at that time the height of our ambition. It is not a great peak, snow-clad and icy; the climbing of it is no feat to celebrate or talk about, but it is a great dome of granite, covered with heather and bracken and gorse, on the top of which are three huge boulders which are always visible from my windows in Dublin, and which I consequently longed to become better acquainted with.

I need not linger over thy description, however, for I have no daring deeds or existing incidents to tell of. The day was dull and grey over head, clear and pleasant below. Half way up the mountain side we had to leave the road and take to stoop and winding sheep-paths, which took their tortuous ways upwards through the brown heath and yellow-flowered furze.

Now and then we would turn and admire the view, and again would abandon ourselves to climbing, occasionally flushing a brace of grouse or partridges, or starting a timid hare from its bed in the crumpled bracken. The game was needlessly alarmed, however, as we were armed with nothing more deadly than harmless walking sticks. Yet it seemed singular to me, to be starting up such numbers of wild animals, while spread out at our feet lay a great city, and for miles around a country teeming with life and motion.

At length we reached the top and stood on the highest of the three rocks; yet to our disappointment, behind us rose the loftier summit of another mountain, known as the "Two-rock." So, after sitting for some moments on a friendly grass hummock, just long enough to light our pipes and shake our thirst with the pure waters of a mountain spring, we started again and were soon at the top of the "two rocks," just one hour and three-quarters from Dundrum. The view repaid us. In front, sloping down constantly, were the rich fields and gardens, country villas and scores of villages, which make the sea-side suburbs of Dublin so lovely. Beyond them stretched the bay, and beyond that again the historic hill of Howth, with Lambaye beyond. Everything was of a dull, grey, neutral tint, except the white Bailey light-house at the extreme end of Howth, on which a single straight pencil of sun-light came down from the clouds, touching it, as if it were a finger of Midas, and turning it into bright, glistening gold. To our right stretched the Wicklow mountains in all their wonderful picturesqueness of outline; peaks and domes and dark, canyon-like valleys.

While we were looking, there came two or three breaks in the clouds, and the whole landscape was flecked over with golden torches, then the whole heavens seemed to open, and all the sea and land was suffused and yellow in the sun. Another moment, and everything had again succumbed to gloom. It is in such effects of light and shade as these that the Irish landscape is unrivalled. To me, these wondrous changes were far more lovely than if I had been looking at the beautiful landscape beneath me, under the unchanging blue of an Italian sky.

But the wind on the top of the mountain was piercing, so we got down, under the protection of the rocks, and, lying on the short, soft grass, smoked our peaceful pipes, and talked and enjoyed a delicious sense of laziness and rest.

Then we started down, though in another direction, which proved to be sometimes boggy, for well do I remember flushing a jack snipe, and better still do I remember how a certain long legged Yankee, jumping from one hard spot to another, slipped, gesticulated wildly, but impotently, with legs and arms, and finally subsided gracefully, ankle and wrist deep in soft, pearly slime. That was our only accident. Near the foot of the mountain we again sat on the grass and smoked; then, passing St. Columba's College, where we saw many little boys in their Sunday tall hats, we soon gained the Rathfarnham road, and, walking through Terenure, Rathgar and Rathmines, got into Dublin by five o'clock, having walked a good ten or eleven miles; and, being anything but discontented, to dress ourselves and go to partake of the dinners to which we had been invited.

Dublin has been unusually fortunate in its American amusers, recently. Heller left last week after having been here since the 1st of October. Carl Rosa has an English opera troupe here now, which includes the well known Castle and Campbell among its singers. There was an American reader here last week, of whom I had never heard before, and a fortnight ago Miss Genevieve Ward was acting at the Royal. This latter lady deserves attention. She is an American who has mounted the tragic stage, and come to Europe to make a fame before appearing at home. She began at Manchester, as Lady Macbeth. Mr. Harris, the old and experienced manager of the Theatre Royal here, happened to see her, and at once proclaimed that she was something more than common, and engaged her to come to Dublin. I saw her first in Medea. She had never acted the part before; but you would have thought she had been here, that she had acted it all her life. So tragic, so pitiful to behold, so utterly womanly, so majestic and queenly, too. After the second act I went behind the scenes and met Mr. Harris, who said: "Well, sir, what do you think of your countrywoman now? You have reason to be proud of her, for there is no one like her on the English stage!" This was praise enough, I thought, from one of the most experienced managers in Europe, about a woman who had not yet been a month on the stage. Miss Ward is a queenly looking woman, marvelously like Ristori in appearance, though fully twenty years younger. She has studied under the great Italian tragedienne, and has wonderfully caught of her genius as well as of her aspect. I saw her afterwards in Macbeth, and in the Honeymoon, and can only say that I am convinced that the country has gained in her such an actress as it has not possessed since Miss Cushman was in her prime.

The chief topic of talk here for the past fortnight has been the so-called revolt in the Roman Catholic University. A large number of the leading ex-students and a few students of that institution have published an able pamphlet calling upon the University to appoint more scientific professors and teachers, claiming that if they do not Roman Catholics were not to be expected to support their own University, and that it must fail. Meantime, acting under the so-called Fawcett bill, Trinity College has given proof of the removal of religious disabilities within its walls by appointing Mr. Bellingham Brady, a Roman Catholic, to a Latin professorship, an appointment of which I have heard nothing but commendation. W. K.

STATE ITEMS.

WORK at some of the mines at Scranton has been temporarily suspended on account of the yards being overstocked with coal.

THE Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad will be exposed to public sale at the Mechanics' Exchange, Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May, 1874.

THE house of James Dougherty, a few miles south of Clearfield, was burned, together with its contents, on Monday night of last week.

ON Tuesday of last week, the boiler of the steam saw mill, at Burghill, exploded. Nobody hurt, but the material damaged, it is said, is considerable.

A. W. SMILEY, Superintendant of the Union Pipe Line at Foxburg, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday, alighting upon the frozen ground with such violence as to fracture his collar bone.

DR. AARON SMITH, one of the Berks county members of the Legislature, drove to Harrisburg, a distance of forty-six miles, in his private conveyance, at the opening of the session of the Legislature.

A MAN named Barr has recently victimized some banks and citizens in Clearfield and adjoining counties, by getting names on forged notes. The amounts involved ranged from fifty to fire hundred dollars.

ON Friday evening last the flouring and saw mill of Mr. Jacob Kroh, situated in the vicinity of Perrysville, Perry township, Clearfield county, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars.

SOME three or four months since, Peter Bear, a carpenter, was missed from his boarding house in Wheatland, Mercer county, and nothing was heard from him since till Saturday last, when his body was found in the Shenango, near Wheatland, by some men who were engaged searching for the body of John Sloss.

A HORSE stuck fast in the mud, on the principal street in Sharon, one day last week, and though every effort was made to get him out by prying and pulling, he could not be extricated. He was then knocked in the head, and dragged out by hitching other horses to him. The streets of Sharon must be in a very bad state.—*Greenville Advance.*

GEORGE HARTMAN, of Scranton, while gunning in the woods near Greenville, along the line of the D. L. & W. R. R., January 3d, in company with several friends, stopped at a spring to drink, and in stooping to dip his cup in the spring, accidentally discharged his gun, and was shot through the head. He lived about half an hour. He was a German, about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow and five children.

ON Saturday evening last, a new hall was dedicated by the Good Templars of California. A delegation was present from Brownsville. By special appointment of the Grand Templar, General Wagner, G. Wilkeson occupied the chair. Josie Philips, Vice Templar, Bro. P. Morgan delivered the oration; Mrs. Philips read an essay on "Our Duty," and short speeches were made by Messrs. Wilkeson, McIntyre, Baker, Shibler, Gardner and the brothers Philips.

BOTT BROTHERS have struck a new "fourth-sand" well on the Story farm, Petrolia, which is estimated at about two hundred barrels. F. A. Prentice's new "fourth-sander," on the same farm, struck on Tuesday, is doing between one and two hundred barrels. The Thompson well, on the William Starr tract, adjoining the Story on the north, has reached the "fourth sand," and is flowing at the rate of one hundred and fifty. These strikes do not extend the area of the "fourth-sand" developments beyond the limits previously defined. Dry holes continue frequent.

EDWARD MALEY, a workman on the railroad at Lemon's job, about two miles above Clearfield, met with a terrible accident on Monday morning last. The fuse in a blast had been lighted and the workmen got out, but Maley went to wait until the charge went off, and after waiting a while Maley imagined the fuse had gone out, and walked toward it to see, finding, when too late, that he was mistaken, for the blast went off, blowing out both of his eyes, tearing his nose from his face, and inflicting other serious injuries. The doctors do not think it possible for him to live.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Its Recent Organization—Who its Officers are—Where the Road is Located.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1873.

I am recently from the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia, and you will pardon me for a few words in relation to the Shenandoah Valley and Ohio Rail Road Company. This company has recently been organized for the purpose of constructing a road from some point on the Ohio River—say from Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Big Kanawha, or Parkersburg, by way of Buchanan in Upsher county, and through the counties of Randolph and Pendleton to Rockingham county, and from thence to tide water on the Potomac. The enterprising gentlemen who compose the company are entitled to great credit for the singular efforts they are making for the early completion of the road. The President of the company, General S. G. Fenno, the Secretary, R. C. Tomeo, Esq., the Treasurer, Eugene Borda, Esq., and three of the Directors, besides the President, Secretary and Treasurer reside in this city. Those Directors are Chas. Lenaing, Esq., John Donahoo, Esq., and Howard B. French, Esq., all well known business men, and men of means, of energy and public spirit. The Vice-President, R. N. Pool, Esq., resides at Bridgewater, in Rockingham county, Va., where he is well known as one of the most enterprising, laborious and industrious men in the State.

This road will pass through regions of country never yet reached by the iron rail, and will develop scenes of wealth almost incredible, and from what I have seen and from what I know of the country, it is a marvel to me when will never be explained, that men of capital have not long since been awakened and had their eyes opened to the glittering prize that was awaiting and inviting their touch. In the first place, it will be by far the shortest run to, and from the Ohio to tide water, now in existence, or probably ever will be; and as to mineral resources, such as coal, iron, timber, &c., I suppose the country through which this road will pass is unsurpassed any where on this continent.

But my object at present is simply to invite the attention of your numerous readers to this grand enterprise, and to give the names of its managers, so that any who are in search of safe and profitable investment, it will be no difficult matter for them to obtain reliable information as to what inducement this work presents. I have no pecuniary interest whatever in this road, and what I write is for the public benefit, and, if agreeable, I may, from time to time, give to your readers other and valuable information, statistics, &c., relative to the proposed Shenandoah Valley & Ohio Railroad. Yours truly,

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Caleb Cushing and the Chief Justiceship

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

If our late friend, John Covode, were yet living, he would likely have sent you such a dispatch this morning as he sent to R. M. Riddle, late editor of the *Commercial Journal*, upon the termination of the seven weeks' contest for Speaker at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Banks was finally elected, and the long pent up feeling of anxiety found vent in many and varied expressions of triumph and of joy. We have had intense excitement over Caleb Cushing's appointment as Chief Justice, and the opposition to his confirmation; and, although the time since his appointment has been short, every hour seemed to add the recovery of some forgotten fact in his history that seemed to justify the opposition of the Senate to his confirmation. His History, immediately before and at the commencement of the rebellion, seems to have been forgotten; he had rendered, as an attorney, valuable services to the different administrations in the past twelve years, and had been paid large fees, and the accommodation was reciprocal, and a fair business transaction. His long residence at the Capital of the nation, and his familiarity with every branch of civil service, together with his ability and learning, made him a very useful counselor to our officials of high position. He had the knowledge which forty years' experience had enabled him to treasure up in his retentive memory, and was always ready to impart that knowledge *for the asking*. He had made himself useful to the present administration as its attorney in many important cases. In the absence of anything to cause an inquiry into his *past political* history, the President thought him a very fit person to be placed at the head of the judiciary, and, upon the rejection of Mr. Williams, nominated Mr. Cushing. He knew him to be a man of ability, of great learning, and possessing a wonderful store of information upon all political questions, as well as our familiarity with our jurisprudence. The Caleb Cushing of Tyler's, Pierce's and Buchanan's time had been forgotten, and it was his policy no to revive recollections of his political history; but fortunately there were some Senators and others, who *did remember* Caleb Cushing of old times. As Attorney General to Pierce, when that Administration exerted every power to extort from an unwilling Supreme Court that infamous decision known as the "Dread Scott" decision, as President of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, which was divided by the contest between the liberal Douglas wing, and the intolerant proslavery wing, of which Cushing was one of the champions, and afterwards presided over a convention of that wing of the party at Baltimore, which nominated Breckenridge. The young politicians had forgotten these things, and only knew him as a man of ability, who possessed a store house of political information.

In the light of these facts no one seems to censure the President for his nomination, but the inconsiderate haste of the Committee can scarcely be justified upon any other ground, than a disposition to accept promptly this second choice of the President, and thus to assure the President that in rejecting Mr. Williams they had no disposition to treat his recommendation with disrespect, but were actuated by the high sense of public duty. But thanks to the vigilance of some Republican Senators, time was asked for the Senators to consider so grave a matter, and not do in haste what they might have cause to regret in all the future. And the consideration was postponed from Friday until Monday, and in the mean time the other Caleb Cushing of Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan and Dred Scott memory was brought to memory. There were men here who "lived before the flood," that swept away the old rebel democracy, and they remembered that Caleb was one of them. That this was the veritable Caleb Cushing who was Attorney General at the time the "Dread Scott" decision was delivered and approved of that execrated decision, and the inquiry very naturally suggested itself, is he a proper and fit man to interpret the Constitution? Does he agree with Republicans in regard to those great principles of construction which divide the two great parties? These inquiries produced alarm and excitement. In steps Ben Butler and says "Cushing is all right," but then it was remembered that Benja min was in the same boat with Cushing, and composed part of the old crew, and *his* guarantee was worthless. Sumner stepped forth and vouched for Caleb, but it was also remembered that he had boldly and as confidently vouched for Horace Greely and recommended the colored men to trust the Democratic party, and the endorsement of Mr. Cushing failed to satisfy earnest Republicans who were determined to have a Chief Justice who entertained *orthodox* opinions in regard to the Constitution. I would only do to imperil the results of the war by placing a man who had thrown his influence and sorted with and aided secessionists. They believed that "evil communications corrupt good manners." The contest waxed warmer and warmer, until the Republicans became fully awake to the danger, and a caucus of the Senate was called, and the discussion was said to be warm, but wonderful to tell, a letter in the hand writing of Caleb, written to his "dear friend" Jefferson Davis, in March, 1861, recommending a gentleman who had discussed the complications and causes which have resulted in the destruction of the American Union," "I think you will find him of special service to you."

Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate for a less shameful letter to Davis. There was an exposure that rendered Buhler and Sumner's endorsement vain, ridiculous and impotent. The Supreme Court was saved from being humiliated by being presided over by a man who had secretly sent aid to rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union. Doubtless the President policies heartily in his recognition.

Yours, BUNKER HILL.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Late Sensation—A Grand Bear Hunt—The Bear Turns Out to be a Black, Savage, Newfoundland Dog—Chagrin of the Nimrods—Union Farmers' Club—Venice U. P. Congregation—Pleasant Valley Literary Society.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

VENICE, January 14, 1874.

Scarcely had we got over the excitement of the late election on the new Constitution when we are again thrown into a state of excitement and fear by a report that a bear had been seen and shot at, but not killed, near Venice. The Nimrods, old and young, all repaired to the spot to examine the tracks in the snow. An experienced hunter is called into the conference, and he decides that the tracks "bear tracks." Yes, he is willing to wager five hundred on it. Well, that bear must be got rid of is the comment of all. The young swains are in a tremor of excitement. Visions of glory dance through their addled pates, and the faith of some favorite lassie with whom they have been trying to shine, but to little effect; but now their hopes are going to be realized; they are going, each one, to kill that bear.

A grand hunt is gotten up, armed with fire arms of every description. They start on the trail. On they go bravely and well into the jaws of death; into the mouth of—well, no, not exactly; but over hill and dale for some three miles. At last the trail leads to a farm house, right up to the very door. Call it be, is the anxious inquiry of every hunter, that the inmates are torn and mangled by that bear? In single file, with their hearts almost in their mouths, they march up to the house; they hear a terrific growl and out jumps a great, savage black Newfoundland dog. Whether that party will hunt bears any more this winter we can't say; but a more chagrined set we never saw.

VENICE U. P. CONGREGATION.

This large congregation held their Communion on last Sabbath. Rev. Anderson was assisted by Rev. J. R. Sayerson. A collection was taken up for foreign missions, amounting to $252. On the Sabbath preceding, a collection was taken up for home missions, amounting to $175. The panic has certainly not affected the farmers of this section.

UNION FARMER'S CLUB.

This club held their last meeting on the 5th inst. The subject discussed was sheep husbandry, and quite a variety of plans for wintering sheep was presented. The average cost of fattening sheep per head was as follows: For four and a half months for hay and grain, allowing two pounds per day for hay, and one fourth of a pint of grain—cost 52½ cents per month or $2.36 for the winter. For pasturing seven and one-half months at 15 cents per month, 112½ or or $3.47 per head, as cost per head per year. At this rate it seems that farmers are keeping their sheep at a loss, but we don't believe it.

PLEASANT VALLEY LITERARY SOCIETY.

Just over the line in Allegheny county the young folks have organized a literary society called the Pleasant Valley Literary Society. We attended the last meeting on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., found the school house filled to its utmost capacity with "lassies fair and laddies brave." The organization numbers some fifty members, officered as follows: President, Johnson Campbell; Vice President, Richard Gladden, Secretary, Miss Mary Reed. The Allegheny county may well be proud of Pleasant Valley. M. L. S.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE plate puddlers of Harrisburg have gone to work at reduced rates—five dollars per ton.

THERE are some 24 or 25 window glass factories in Pittsburgh, but one of which is in operation.

THE Pennsylvania Coal Company mined 1,239,214,05 tons of coal in 1873, against 1,213,478,05 in 1872.

OUR exports of American timber, in various forms, to England last year amounted to nearly $15,000,000.

THE Pottstown Iron Company, which suspended operations some time ago, has again resumed fully, giving employment to hundreds of hands that were idle.

THE Vulcan Iron works, St. Louis, have a capital of $2,000,000, and consists of one rail mill and appointments and three blast furnaces, one of fourteen feet, one of fifteen feet and one of sixteen feet bosh. The company have in their employ 900 men, with an average monthly pay-roll of $35,000.

A NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION is about being organized, with its headquarters at Boston. There are three iron associations with headquarters at Philadelphia, the American Pig Iron Association, the National Association of Iron Manufactures, and the American Iron and Steel Association.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Senate Still Tinkering at the Election Law.

Both Parties to Have a Fair Shake at the Advertising.

The Standing Committees Finally Agreed Upon.

Allegheny Gets a Fair Share of the Honors.

Society Quivering in Anticipation of the "Reception."

A Night Session with Speechmaking.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1874.

SENATE.

When the Senate opened this morning,

Mr. RUTAN led off in business with a report from the Committee on Finances, favorably recommending a bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred for advertising the New Constitution. The bill was referred under the rules, and when it comes up again will likely meet with no opposition.

Mr. MCCLURE presented an act authorizing chattel mortgages.

Mr. BECHTEL of Schuylkill, an act for the better protection of miners, mechanics and laborers in securing their wages.

The Election Law.

Mr. MCCLURE'S election bill was then taken up on its second reading.

There were some discussion on the amendments to the first section. The result of the debate was the rejection of the amendments by a party vote of 8 to 16.

Mr. WHITE then offered a bill from the Committee appointed by the Republican Caucus to arrange a compromise measure. This bill, which was offered as a substitute for that of Mr. McClure, embraced the main features of the election law of 1869, with modifications to meet the requirements of the new Constitution. Those modifications related principally to the manner of conducting the elections in Philadelphia.

There was a warm debate on this substitute, chiefly participated in by Messrs. MCCLURE, WHITE, RUTAN and others. The first gentle man contended that the bill gave the elections over to "repeaters," and would encourage corruption instead of checking it. The other side contended that with the guards thrown around the polls by the general election laws and the special guards contemplated by these "Philadelphia" amendments, an honest election in that city was sure.

After the discussion the bill was ordered to be printed, and the SENATE decided to hold an evening session to consider it.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Constitutional Reform.—Sub-committee No. 1, Messrs. Fitch, Cutler and Ermentrout. Sub committee No. 2, Messrs. White, Anderson (Allegheny) and Playford. Sub committee No. 3, Messrs. Weakley, Rutan and McClure. No. 4, Messrs Wallace, Yerkes and Warfel. No. 5, Messrs. Dill, Bechtel and Cooper.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Ralston, Humphreys, White, M'Kinley, Alexander, Yeakle, Wallace, Playford and Cualfant.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Cutler, Weakley, Albright and Ermentrout.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Wallace, McClure and Mesbery.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Fitch, Weakley, Cutler, Playford, Albright and Collins.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Cutler, Warfel, Davis, Bechtel and Yerkes.

Banks—Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), M'Kinley, Anderson (Allegheny), Rowland and Waream.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Rutan, Collins and Chalfant.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Rutan, Humphreys, White, M'Sherry and Rowland.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Maclay, Hollman, M'Sherry and Waream.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Cooper, M'Kinley, Bechtel and Yerkes.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, M'Clay Hollman, Humphreys and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia) and Ermentrout.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Bair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill and Collins.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Fitch, Graham, Cutler, McClure and Dill.

Inland and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, and Rowland.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Hollman, Yeakle McSherry and Waream.

Militia—Messrs. Rowland, White, Hollman, McKinley, Playford and Yerkes.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Albright.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Cooper, Graham, Lamon (Blair), Ermentrout and Rowland.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hollman, Lamon (Blair) and Dill.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. McKinley, Davis, Maclay, Collins and Bechtel.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan and Bechtel.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. M'Clure, Graham, Anderson (Crawford), Alexander and Dill.

It will be seen from this schedule that Allegheny secures the chairmanship of three of the most important committees—those marked with an asterisk—and that the western end of the State is very fairly represented.

The Special Committee on Legislation, appointed under a resolution, is composed of Messrs. Warfel, White, Fitch, Bechtel and Yerkes.

HOUSE.

Speaker MCCORMICK'S place in the House this morning was occupied by Mr. Allison of Washington.

The "Advertising" Bill.

Mr. BROCKWAY, of Columbia, called up his bill with reference to advertising. It came up on first reading.

Mr. NEWMEYER, of Allegheny, moved to amend by striking out the words "two political papers"—which was a stroke against bestowing the patronage on papers represented by both parties.

The amendment was voted down. Of the Allegheny delegation, Messrs. Newmyer, Hays and Young voted "aye," and Messrs. Gerwig and Kennedy "no."

Mr. Christy, in expressing his opinion on the amendment, said he did not think the advertising should be put into "legal journals" or some papers which the general mass of the people never read. He thought if the Constitution meant anything, the intention was to give the greatest possible publicity to proposed acts of assembly.

The bill was still further discussed, and amendments made by Messrs. Little, McCormick, Bates and others, but none of them materially changing the character of the bill were agreed to.

The bill in the main as it was first offered finally passed its first reading.

"Adjournment."

Mr. YOUNG, of Allegheny, (who has now sufficiently recovered from the illness that kept him from his seat at the commencement of the session) offered a resolution calling for an adjournment from next Saturday until the following Wednesday.

The resolution was earnestly supported by the Philadelphia delegation who were anxious to go home to be in attendance at their local nominating convention.

It has not yet been finally disposed of.

The Governor sent in his message, calling attention to a communication concerning the Centennial Celebration.

Speaker MCCORMICK has agreed upon the following

House Standing Committees.

Ways and Means—Myer (Bradford), Chairman; Mylan, Allison, Rayburn, Bates, Henry, Thompson (Fayette), Young, Kaufman, Jones, Vogdes, Wainwright, Sailor, Shelbling, Josephs, Orvis, Brockway, Dimmick, Potter, Talley and Williams.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Mitchell (Tioga), Chairman; Mylan, Rayburn, Newmeyer, Allen (Warren), Butterfield, Christy, Bates, Meyer Orvis, Brockway, Helges, Little and Dimmick.

**Constitutional Reform*—No. 1: Messrs. Newmeyer of Allegheny, Chairman; Butterfield, Allen, Orvis and Dimmick. No. 2: Messrs. Mitchell of Tioga, Chairman; Christy, Webb, Brockway and Stranahan. No. 3: Messrs. Myian of Lancaster, Chairman; Jones, Vogdes, Little and Helges. No. 4: Messrs. Wolff of Union, Chairman; Cross, Kaufman, Rayburn and Laidly. No. 5: Messrs. Ramey of Indiana, Chairman; Meyer, Allen, Cressler and Talley.

New Counties—Messrs. Webb, of Bradford, Chairman; Bates, Rayburn, Newmyer, Mitchell, Myian, Allen, McCreary, Jamison, Baird and Bedford.

Education—Messrs. Oliver, of Crawford, Chairman; Henry, Young, Milliken, Wood, Dimmick, Reynolds and Porter.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman, Ash, Allen, Kaufman, Young, Talley, Wolf, Buttorfield, Josephs, Tully and Laidly.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cross, of Washington, Chairman; Webb, Myian, Mitchell, Ramey, Wainright, Gerwig, Wood, Laidly, Egan, Jamison and Hetrick.

Local Judiciary—Messrs. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Newmeyer, Allison, Wilcox, Christy, Brockway, Wells and Crogan.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. McCreery, of Venango, Chairman; Allison, Ramey, Gerwig, Baird, Kennedy and Stocker.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Jones, of Potter, Chairman; Cross, Webb, Wood, Bailey, Baird, Toner and Cressler.

**Printing*—Messrs. Young, of Allegheny, Chairman; Hays, Campbell, Brockway, Talley and Laidly.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, of Cambria, Chairman; Wolf, Baily, Young, Wainwright, Toner and Bedford.

Military—Messrs. Bates, of Crawford, Chairman; Christy, Campbell, McDevitt, Piper and Crozan.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Newell, Ash, McCullough, Hays, Josephs, Laidly and Ewan.

Agriculture—Messrs. McMillan, of Somerset, Chairman; Ramey, Young, Ammerman, Hildebrand and Yerkes.

Mines and Manufactures—Messrs. Waddell, of Luzerne, Chairman; Hays, Thompson, Morgan, Wilcox, McCullough and Talley.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Ramey, of Lebanon, Chairman; Young, Piper, Snyder and Williams.

**Revision*—Messrs. Newmeyer, of Allegheny, Chairman; Mitchell, Myland, Wolfe, Ramey, Orvis and Brockway.

**Vice and Immorality*—Messrs. Wainwright, of Allegheny, Chairman; Gerwig, O'Brien, Jones, Newell, Crawford, Telly, Welsh and Toner.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. McCullough, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Ash, Porter, Hays, Wainwright, Gillespie, Tenady, Worrell, Newell, Vogdes, Bailey, Smith, O'Neil, O'Brien, Josephs, Crawford, Ewan, Kennedy and McCullough of Philadelphia, *ex-officio*.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ramey, of Indiana, Chairman; McKee, Carey, Burchinell, Wilcox, Gerwig, Hetrick, Hageman, Foster and Piper.

Elections—Messrs. Vogdes, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Salter, Jones, Aldson, Hays, Campbell, Toner, Ritter, Snyder, Williams and Lotus.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jones, of Susquehanna, Chairman; Bailey, Thompsen, of Allegheny, Dewitt, McCullough and Pyle.

The list shows that Allegheny has been pretty well favored, securing four of the chairmanships.

Social.

The first reception for the season of '74 at the Executive Mansion, will be given next Thursday evening, and in social circles the event is looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

Exchanging Compliments at the Night Session.

The night session of the Senate was called to order promptly at the designated hour, and proved one of the most interesting sessions yet had.

When the Senate was organized, the Speaker announced that the business in order was the substitute offered by Mr. White to the election bill presented by Mr. McClure, and the discussion commenced lively from the start.

Amendments were offered as thick as blackberries in summer. Nearly every Senator had an amendment to propose, and every section of the bill received some attention in that way. The discussion was very earnest and both parties were about equally represented respectively by Senators, McClure, Playford, Ermentrout, Dill, Chalfant, Humphries, White and Rutan, who took the most prominent part in the display of oratory. Party feeling ran high, and a large amount of political buncombe gave entertainment to the hearers. Especially interesting were the revelations from both sides concerning the "working of the machine" at other elections, and the "developments" were about equally enjoyed.

The general feeling exhibited, however, was that of a practical character, and there was evidently an honest desire from all quarters to have enacted a law that would prevent fraud and yet give the largest possible liberty to the honest voter.

The Senate closed the night session about eleven o'clock without having finally disposed of the business, and it will come up again to-day.

B.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met in the Assembly Buildings this morning. Many ladies were present. The Register read the order of the Court appointing Edwin M. Lewis as receiver, and describing his duties.

Considerable applause was elicited by the announcement of George C. Thomas, one of the partners, that his wife, to whom he had given one hundred shares of valuable stock, had transferred this amount for the benefit of the creditors. Receiver Lewis stated that Thomas several years since paid up the premium in full for a life insurance policy of ten thousand dollars in favor of his wife. Thomas has canceled that policy and paid the proceeds, two thousand dollars, to the receiver. Answers of all members of the firm were read, the substance of which has already been published. At least a thousand persons were present. The most kindly feeling was manifested, and one creditor, who offered a resolution which was brought to refl ect unjustly upon individual members of the firm in their private provision for their families, which had be en transferred for the benefit of the creditors, was hissed. The aggregate amount of the settlement made by members of the firm is not yet footed up.

After the Register had read various documents and reports, a motion was made to place the settlement of the estate in the hands of a trustee and a committee of creditors, under the forty-third section of the bankrupt act. No dissent was expressed by any creditor to this mode of settlement as distinguished from the settlement by an assignee. The Register then called for nominations for trustee and members of the committee. Edwin M. Lewis, the present receiver of the estate by appointment of the Court, was the only candidate nominated for trustee. Various names were proposed for committeemen. As the process of voting is a tedious one, the Register adjourned the organized meeting until 11 A. M. to-morrow, announcing that the voting would proceed during the afternoon, and be completed to-morrow.

BALTIMORE.

National Board of Trade.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—The National Board of Trade reassembled this morning. The Secretary read a communication from the American Cheap Transportation Association, now in session in Washington, inviting the National Board of Trade to be present during the session. The board tendered a vote of thanks, but on account of a press of business could not accept the invitation.

The report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up. John H. Boynton, of New York, presented a substitute for the report of the committee the views and conclusions of the committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, to consider the subject of national finances.

Mr. Boynton said St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances.

The debate on the report was continued until one o'clock, when the report of the New York Produce Exchange, offered by Mr. Boynton as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances, was voted on, and rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Nazro of Boston, Bonner of St. Louis, Grubb of Philadelphia, and Doer of Chicago, were severally rejected. The original report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up, and the four resolutions telegraphed yesterday voted *seriatim*, and all adopted, the first by a vote of 44 to 9, the second by 43 to 9, the third unanimously, and the fourth by 36 to 18.

Mr. Grovener, of St. Louis, said he was instructed to make a report from the Committee on

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅛

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

GOVERNOR PARKER states in his annual message, that the total debt of New Jersey is $2,600,000; against which there are Sinking Fund securities to the amount of $1,300,000, and securities in the State fund which reduce the debt to a merely nominal limit.

CALEB CUSHING, who was some time ago invited to deliver an address before the Mexican war veterans, and who was said to have postponed his departure for Madrid that he might comply, has declined, and General Negley has been substituted.

SENATOR MORTON is a much more able man, in point of solid sense, than is Schurz, though not so brilliant as a debater. His reply to Schurz's speech on the finances is particularly strong and complete. He denied that the currency is redundant, and he insisted that it should be increased.

IT SHOULD gratify the *Dispatch*, as it doubtless does, in view of the outcome, that it is being widely quoted as opposed to Cushing's confirmation. The statements upon which this credit is based appeared, however, in the columns of the GAZETTE, a fact we commend to the attention of the New York *Times*.

WE UNDERSTAND that the *Manufacturers' Journal*—formerly known as the *Protectionist*, and published in Philadelphia, has been sold to the proprietors of the *American Manufacturer*, of this city,—and thus becomes a Pittsburgh enterprise. This speaks well for the energy displayed in the management of the *Manufacturer*, and we believe that the patrons of both journals will gain much by this consolidation.

SENATOR SCHURZ discriminates between a panic and a scare; and thinks expansion will remedy a scare but not a panic. We have yet to know that a panic is anything else than an extended scare. Its very name, and the facts indicate as much. Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure created a loss of confidence,—a scare,—and its continuance led it to be called a panic. The principle involved is precisely the same in the two cases, and if expansion is good for a scare, it is for a panic.

WE INCLINE to think, from the cursory examination we have been able to give it, that the bill resolved on by the Republican caucus, providing the manner of holding elections, and providing for an election in February, is as fair and proper as any bill can be made under the new Constitution. It will not answer to unduly oppress the country, in order to keep right the cities. Both must be considered, and a bill that will be fair to both is what is needed. The bill under mention comes as near realising this as can be done very well.

THE fall of Cartagena, and the consequent demoralization of the insurrectionary movement, gives strength and *eclat* to the new Serrano Government. The ironclad Numancia, which escaped to a French port uninjured, and was captured by a French vessel, has been demanded by the Spaniards, but the French will not comply till orders arrive from Paris. The Spanish Government will now press the war against the Carlists, and may, ere a year passes, be in position to give the throne into the keeping of young Alfonso.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us of a very important railway enterprise projected, by which a new road is to be built from some point on the Ohio river—Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Big Kanawha, or Parkersburg, by way of Buckhannon, Upshur county, West Virginia, through the counties of Randolph and Pendleton, to Rockingham county, and from thence to the tide water on the Potomac. It will be called the Shenandoah Valley & Ohio Railroad. Its President, Secretary and Treasurer reside in Philadelphia. This road will open up one of the richest mineral regions in West Virginia and Virginia.

THE most cogent argument yet made before the Committee on Banking and Currency, was submitted a day or two since by A. A. LOW, Esq., of New York. Mr. Low took ground against an immediate return to specie payment, believing it impracticable. He believed that what the business of the country needed was free banking and a more elastic currency. His remarks were practically an endorsement of the measure already offered by Mr. Merriam, of New York, a member of the Committee, which contemplates free banking, a reduction of the reserves, and indirectly an expansion of the currency to the extent the business of the country may seem to warrant.

A STORY is current, relative to the death of little Americus, the child novelist, which, if true, seems almost a parallel, in tender pathos, to the death of little Joe, as described by Dickens. The boy, only seven years old, is represented as praying, as he lay dying, at dead of night, "merciful God, make room for a little fellow." There is a world of humanity, of sincerity, of childish artlessness, and tender pathos in the prayer we thus record. It illustrates better than labored definition possibly can, the true nature of prayer. It makes us wish the heart yearning of the little child may be gratified. And a prayer that touches all humanity, is very likely to touch the Divine heart. There is a suggestion of pain, too, in this touching appeal It is like the voice of a little bare-footed, homeless wanderer, who looks up from the Winter in his soul, to where happy children are at play in the Summer fields of Paradise.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in referring to the death of little Speaight, elsewhere referred to, indulges a theory that is worthy of more than a passing thought. We quote and commend it to the attention of metaphysicians and theologians: "If, as is believed by many, the child of genius be nearer allied to his Maker and to eternity than is the case with commoner clay, then certainly this death presents a feature of startling psychological interest. Here was a case of death—sudden, unforeseen, unprepared for. The summons came with the speed of light, finding the body in health, the mind active and serene. A lesion, an unexpected change, transformed life instantaneously into death. How, then, was that child informed as to the peril of the moment, and of the coming of the Angel of Death? Yet, if not so informed, his solicitous appeal is more unexplainable than ever! We are, therefore, left to assume that his subtle perception appreciated his approaching end as it were by intuition, and that thus instructed, his cry was purely involuntary, the manifestation of his spiritual and immortal soul in communion with its sublime Creator and original. The idea that the child should have waked in the night, imagined from his sensations that he was dying, and appealed to his Heavenly Father when his earthly one was near beside him, is not consistent with child nature."

BY A DIFFERENT method, but one of the same purport suggested by us, the Legislature has provided for the prompt passage of a bill, validating and providing the machinery for a bill to secure elections in cities next month. We suggested the reference of the entire subject to committees, but the Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus—a committee of the whole, so far as Republicans are concerned—and determined that a bill should be framed, acceptable to the party, but embodying municipal elections, in February, and promptly passed. This as completely settles the question as though the bill were already a law. The only item in abeyance is that of the details of the law, but this does not need to delay the preliminary movements of the caucus. A meeting of the City Executive Committee should be at once held, and arrangements made to hold the primaries, and to nominate a city ticket. The Democrats have already taken this step, and delay is fraught with danger.

EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have among us a citizen—a gentleman to the *manner*, as well as to the *manor* born—who gives much of his time to the search after and gathering of whatever relates to the early history of our State, especially to the Western part of it, as well as post colonial as in colonial times.

We are indebted to this gentleman for occasional very valuable contributions to our columns. He now calls our attention to an extract from Governor Hartranft's annual message relating to a large body of original papers in the State Department connected with our Colonial and Revolutionary History, which we annex, together with the action of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, heartily endorsing the Governor's recommendation in relation to the publication of these records of our early history. We most cordially commend the subject to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The minutes of the Pennsylvania Boards of War and Navy have but very recently been found, they were therefore not included in the publication by legislative authority, of "Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives" and are all, perhaps, that remain necessary to perfect our colonial and revolutionary history. The Legislature, we presume, will not hesitate to rescue these precious records from the danger of being again and possibly forever lost, and thereby render a valuable service to the present and all future generations of Pennsylvanians. The following is the extract referred to:

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The late Governor William F. Johnston, in his annual message in January, 1851, advised the selection and arrangement for publication of the large body of original papers in the State Department connected with our Colonial and Revolutionary history. In accordance with his advice an act was passed, and during subsequent administrations supplementary acts were passed, which resulted eventually in the publication of the invaluable repository of Penn-ylvania history, known as the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives." The minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board could not at the date of that publication be found, and have only been recovered since the commencement of my official term. They cover an important period of our Revolutionary history, and are accompanied by vouchers and correspondence; including muster rolls of soldiers and the names of officers, marines and vessels of the Pennsylvania Colonial navy.

These minutes and accompanying documents are valuable in an historical point of view, and the Colonial Records and Archives incomplete without them, I respectfully call the attention of the Assembly to the propriety of publishing and preserving them.

The following is from the minutes of the Pennsylvania Historical Society:

Mr. Corbe: offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania hereby endorses the suggestions made by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in his last message, in regard to the publication by the State of the recently discovered records of the army and navy of Pennsylvania during the Revolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to furnish a copy of this resolution to the presiding officers of both Senate and House of Representatives of this State.

A MONITORY EVENT.

Before the case of Mr Cushing is finally dismissed from discussion, it seems proper to refer to a few of the lessons the event has furnished, that we may not entirely fail to profit by an occurrence fraught with so much importance. A single objection, uttered probably more from caution than from well defined opposition, was what saved the country from having Mr. Cushing irrevocably confirmed as Chief Justice. There were few that remembered readily his early history, and none who had closely followed his record during the early days of the war. His nomination was the result of a hurried selection to meet the exigency occasioned by Mr. Williams' withdrawal. There was a Cabinet consultation, but it was brief, and the nomination was made in haste, and without consideration. Had it been confirmed, no man can imagine how direful the result might have been. What Mr. Cushing's plastic sentiments now lead him to say furnish no real indication of what his course would be, once lifted into independence, of President, Senate, and the country. Few men mingle largely in public life, without reaching settled convictions. The trouble is, in his case, to determine their nature.

He was a Whig,—then a Democrat. A Republican,—then a Johnson man, and afterwards a Republican again. He was with the secessionists even after they were in full rebellion, and then a Union man of the wordiest sort. In Congress he has been on three sides of a question,—which is rather more than most men are capable of. In minor matters he has gone beyond the limits usually followed by lawyers, by simply considering which side of a case he most money could be obtained from, and giving opinions to suit those who paid. These are the points that have seemed to come clearly out during the recent discussion. That such a person could be nominated for Chief Justice, admonishes us on at least two points:

1. That in such important appointments the President should freely consult, not merely his Cabinet advisers, but Senators. Too much care cannot be exercised. And one element in carefulness is free and full consultation. We think this cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such consultations as we suggest, will not derogate from the dignity of his office, but will rather indicate a solicitude for the public welfare, that will be everywhere commended.

2. That a person shall be nominated now, who in character, ability and standing, will meet the views of the people. The two nominations made thus far have served to becloud the position itself. For the Chief Justiceship of the United States to be bandied about among persons who are inferior in ability, or else defective in character, is terribly unfortunate. If this shall continue, it will not be long ere the country in disgust will demand the abrogation of the office. It can be well filled. We hope the lessons received will have the effect of bringing out, now, a nomination that will commend itself favorably to the country, and that will even dignify the Supreme Bench. If this is done, Mr. Cushing will have indirectly rendered the country a service—in that his demerits occasioned a selection of rare merit.

YOU message of Hon. W. R. Taylor, the Reform Governor of Wisconsin, was delivered at Madison, Wisconsin, on Thursday. He first adverts to the great financial crisis, which, owing to the prudence and integrity of the people, and the natural resources of the State, was in a measure averted, and confidence has almost entirely been restored. The financial condition of the State is as follows: The total receipts into the Treasury from all sources were $177,455,355; disbursements, $179,892,314; excess of disbursements over receipts during the years $2,316,459, leaving in the Treasury to the credit of all funds, $21,564 453; total receipts of general fund, $109,587,229; disbursements, $119,196,601, an excess of $9,609,372, above receipts deducted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Cole Block in Newton, Mass., was burned on Wednesday afternoon. Loss $20,000.

BY a fire at Alton, Ill., on Wednesday, property to the value of $93,000 was destroyed.

THOMAS A. PIKE brutally killed his wife, age nineteen, in their drinking den in Portland, Me., on Wednesday night.

THERE are 13 725 passengers, baggage, express, and smoking cars on the railways of the Union, and of all kinds of freight cars 338,427.

THE engineers of the New Jersey Southern Railroad are on a strike. The engineers are standing idle in the shops, and in many places the track is torn up.

MR. MATTHEWS, late Printing Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and step-father of Schuyler Colfax, died at Buchanan, Mich., on Thursday morning.

THE National Bricklayers' Union, in session in Baltimore, on Wednesday afternoon adopted a resolution calling for the removal of A. B. Mullet, United States Supervising Architect.

THERE are seven hundred and twenty-five butcher shops in Brooklyn by actual count, giving employment to over fifteen hundred descendants of the original "slaughterers or killers of buck goats."

LATELY published statistics show that there are in this country over fourteen and a half million of children of a school age; that over $95,000,000 are annually expended for schools, and that 221,000 teachers are employed.

AN antiquary travelling in Wales observed a stone standing erect, and which he thought must have been Druidical or Roman. He asked his guide why it was erected. The Welsh cicerone answered, "For the cattle to rub themselves."

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says: The attempt to restore the track of the Southern Railroad, that the trains of the side road might run, was resisted by the strikers, who say they are determined to prevent all repairs until they receive their back pay.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING said, in a paper read December 23, that the "doctrine that nations should be put above churches as objects of affection and loyalty must be regarded as Paganism revived." This wicked world holds a good many Pagans.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE sale at public auction of the St. Louis and St. Joe Railroad, at the instance of the Farmers and Loan Trust Company of New York, which, in 1868, secured a mortgage on the road for the payment of a thousand bonds, par value, of one thousand dollars each, the interest on which remains unpaid, has been postponed until February 18th.

SOME years ago Mr. P. P. F. Degrand, once well known as a broker in Boston, left a sum of money to be used in providing picture books for the small children of the public schools; and now, since the festive season, people are inquiring why the dear little ones have never received any picture books.

THE Georgia Legislature met on Wednesday. The Governor in his message takes a cheerful view of public affairs. The State debt is eight millions, and the estimated value of taxable property two hundred and fifty millions. The Senate approved the final action of Congress on the salary question.

CHARLES H. WALCOTT, of Jamestown, New York, against whom six indictments for forgery were found by the Grand Jury, and who last Saturday split open the head of H. P. Clark with a hatchet, at the Merchants' Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, was captured by Officer Moon and A. M. Lowry, of Jamestown, after an exciting chase, near Cincinnati, on Wednesday.

EDGEWATER, L. I, is an example of village bankruptcy. Her public property is being sold for debt, and for many months her corporate promises to pay have been no better than those of the ordinary impecunious Smith, Jones, or Robinson. If she has anything useful or ornamental or comfortable, she is required to pay it on her debts. Her latest sacrifice was her lamp-posts and burners. Bankruptcy is likely to make of her a deserted village.

THE precious stones mentioned in the Apocalypse as forming the walls and foundations of New Jerusalem were twelve in number. The following list gives their names and colors of each: Jasper, dark opaque green; sapphire (lapis lazuli), opaque blue; chalcedony, green-ish blue; emerald, bright transparent green; sardonyx, white and red; chrysolite, bright yellow; beryl, bluish green; topas (or peridot), yellowish green; chrysoprasus, darker shade of the same; hyacinthus (sapphire), dark shade of azue; amethyst, violet; sardinx, bright red.

LAST Summer's panic has not yet let go its hold on the Vienna money market. The theatres, the shops, even the cafes, are deserted. All manner of corporations failed to pay the January interest on their bonds. The paternal State, which has drowned Austrian credit in oceans of paper money, is to do what it can (indeed, it means to do what it can) to relieve the distress. It is to loan the 80,000,000 florins it has just borrowed from Germany to individuals and corporations, taking such security as it can get. This will be the most gigantic case of Governmental pawnbroking on record.

A BEGGAR—a stalwart, healthy man—was arrested in Providence, R. I., recently, while pursuing his profession with the following unique appeal:

"Providence, R. I., in the year of our Lord 1874. Gentlemen and ladies: Will you be so kind as to give me a few cents to pay my fare to Camden, N. J. Five cents my kind friends.

I have long withstood his grace,
Long provoked him to his face;
Would not hear his gracious calls,
Grieved him by a thousand falls.

"700,777 men out of work in the United States. To think that I cannot get any work, grieved me. Brothers and sisters, remember the God of mercy. You must not forget to pray."

PERSONAL.

WHEN Caleb Cushing dates a letter he always put his age at the top.

THE Chicago *Times*, with perturbation, inquires, "Will Sickles lecture?"

THE Empress of Austria will spend two weeks of February with the Czar. Francis Joseph will be the first Austrian sovereign that has graced St. Petersburg with his presence.

MRS. BOLIVIA, sister-in-law of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and Miss Fannie Wallace, a niece of the late President Lincoln, have been appointed librarian and assistant librarian of the Illinois Legislature.

THE Boston *Globe's* Washington correspondent says that Senator Sumner's first choice for Chief Justice was Judge E. R. Hoar, second Wm. M. Evarts, third R. H. Dana, and fourth Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts.

THE well known autograph of Treasurer Spinner has received considerable criticism from various sources, but the remark of some one that he had gone to compare his autograph with the alligator tracks along the bayou, is peculiarly unkind.

EDWARD WALES, an agent of a sewing machine company, in New York, and his sister, Mary Jane, who live at St. Clair, Michigan, both of whom have hitherto been obliged to work for a living, have fallen heir to property in England worth about $3,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Henry James, Q. C., M. P., Attorney General; William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., M. P., Solicitor General; Charles Hall, a Vice Chancellor; Archibald Paull Burt, Chief Justice of the Colony of Western Australia; and on William Henry Doyle, Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

MR. SCAR FACED CHARLEY, chief of the unhanged remnant of the Modocs, has written the following letter to a gentleman of Yreka:

QUAPAN AGENCY, I. T., }
SENECA P. O., MO., Dec 15, 1873. }

Mr. Steele, Yreka, Cal.—My Friend: Me all right here. Nobody kill me when I come down on cars. Make me chief. Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank and Shackpooty Jim help me. They give me clothes, shoes, hat all right. I got good country, plenty eat, plenty wood. Got friends here Injun. Nobody trouble me. He at school now, my boy. All good heart injun here. I good new home now. My friends way back think I had this country? No, I well. Got good new heart. Live with what call Shawnee Indion. This Injun all good friend. After a while everybody know me. Tell Frank Riddle he see this tell it to all Injun. Your friend,

"SCAR FACED CHARLEY."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 66.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6½ to 8½. On November 1st and May 1st, 4 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the sum of $1 per cent., commencing from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; P. A. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Charles Jutte, John H. Bailey.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

WHY, YOUR HAIR IS GREY!

If you would obviate your hair turning grey, use

MRS. A. WARNER'S SEPIA, a water color. It is an elegant dressing, which does not clog up the pores of the skin, but makes the hair wavy and glossy. contains no lead or other poisonous mineials, and is nicely perfumed. Sold at the family medicine store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street,
Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO,

Hints About Work.

A Plentiful Supply of Water is quite indispensable to the welfare of farm stock. Ice-cold water is injurious and wasteful. A bucket of such water will destroy the good effect of several good feeds. The water-trough should be kept free from ice, and it should be emptied as soon as the stock has been watered. Many people believe that sheep can live without drinking, but this is a great mistake. All animals fed upon dry feed need water frequently. Snow is no substitute for water.

Oil Cake Meal will be found a very valuable addition to the feed just now. Dry feed tends to a constipated condition, which soon shows in staring hide and tight skin. A pound or even a few ounces of linseed cake meal, which costs about a cent and a half a pound, given each day to horses or cattle will loosen their bowels and improve their health. Calves and sheep should also not be neglected in the distribution.

Farm Horses kept in the stable and only worked occasionally should be fed and managed with care. A common mistake is to let them do nothing for several days and then "put them through." A sharp trot for a mile or two until the sweat starts will do no harm, but rather good, provided they are rubbed dry afterwards. But to drive them rapidly eight or ten miles, let them stand in the cold for an hour or two and then drive them rapidly home, and then give them little care when they get home, is thoughtless and cruel.

Cows that are expected to calve in March or April should, as a rule, be dried off this month. New milch cows, or cows that calved last fall, should be fed liberally with food favorable to the production of milk, such as roots, bran, corn stalks, clover hay, and three or four quarts of cornmeal per day. Warm slops or cooked food will increase the flow of milk. Warm and well ventilated stables are also essential. If the cows are turned out to water be careful not to let them stay out too long to get chilled. Farrow cows that are giving milk should have an abundant supply of rich food. They may have as much as four or five quarts of corn meal a day. If they get fat instead of giving milk you can dispose of them to the butcher. Beef is likely to be higher.

Poultry should have fresh meat of some kind during the winter. Keep the hen-house clean, light, warm, and well ventilated. Select out all the hens and roosters you do not wish to keep. Shut them up by themselves and fatten them. A *fat* hen or rooster, even though somewhat advanced in age, is not bad eating. Look out for a change of roosters. On a farm where a good many hens are kept of no special breed it is well to select at least one or two roosters of a breed distinguished for early maturity and fatten qualities rather than of those species valuable as egg layers.—*American Agriculturist.*

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-e sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

3867 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

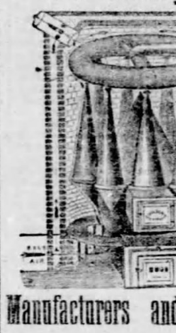
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Devotedness to the Young at a Critical Period. Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits, Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Diseases. Pamphlets containing 111 tory of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens sent FREE by mail, by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. au8:24

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO

LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET,
has received a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Trade, at LOWEST PRICES.

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA.—
new and choice article for infant's food, made from the best cows milk, put up in hermetically sealed cans, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Attractive Prices.

At 6½c, New Styles Dark Prints.
At 8½c, Good Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c, An Extra Quality Bleached Muslin.
A. 19½c, F. N. Muslin, very cheap.
At 8½c, All Linen Towelling.

HOUSEFURNISHING AND
Housekeeping Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens, Napkins,
Ticklar, Damasks,
Towels, Chintzes, Calicoes.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths and Mattings.

All Goods new and always at the lowest possible prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.

Buy Goods now as they will

Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

Many Good Bargains

In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 18 cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.
Our 20 cent Forest Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.

Special Bargains,

At 8c. Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c. Wide Sheeting Muslins.
At 12½c. Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c. some of the Best Prints.
At 18½c. Great Style Lyonese Reps.
At 25c. Wide Merino Flannels.
At 50c. All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Muffs. Boas Sets.	Furs. Muffs. Boas Sets.	Furs. Muffs. Boas Sets.	Furs. Muffs. Boas Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

1874.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS.

BOTTOM PRICES.
Wholesale.

Shannon & Co.,
ERTY STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low

Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the most tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to

J. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Dress Goods Department!

As usual full and complete.

Black and Colored Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Black and Colored Merinos,
Black and Colored Satteens,
Black and Colored Velveteens
Plain and Barred Flannels.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FURS!

PRICES VERY LOW.

Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Jackets,
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Skirts.
Quilts, Corsets, Comforts, Blankets,
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.

All the above are offered at

POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Announce for the Month of January,

Large Reductions

In the Prices of

Black Gros Grain

DRESS SILKS

Bellon Brand.

REDUCED FROM

$2 40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.

GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.

REDUCED FROM

$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.

Bonnet's Best Make.

REDUCED FROM

$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.

Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
97 and 199 Penn Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LADIES' AND GENT'S
Furnishing Department!

Ribbons, Scarfs, White Silk Hd'kfs,
Buds, Flowers, Feathers and Plumes,
Ruches, Ruching, Plaiting, Puffing,
Real and Imitation Hair Switches,
Embroideries, Ruffling, Laces,
Corsets, Underwear,
Cloth, Kid, and Lisle Gloves, lined,
Hats, Bonnets, and Caps, &c.,
Slipper Patterns, &c.,
Gents' Scarfs, Ear Mufflers,
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear,
Fine White Shirts, perfect fits,
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties,
Suspenders, Braces, &c.,
Shirt Fronts, Linens, &c.,
Trimmings, Notions,
Soap, Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery, Hair Oils,
Blacking and Blacking Brushes,
Notions, &c.,

And a complete assortment of everything in the way of

Furnishing Goods.

NEW GOODS DAILY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.

Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.

Fine English and French Cloth Gloves
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.

Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.

EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.

Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. McDONALD, deceased will offer at Public Sale on the premises,

On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,

All the following described

Real Estate,

Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.

All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, in Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble avenue, at the distance of 144 feet northwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street northwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Dodd; thence along said line eastwardly 100 feet to Cedar alley; thence along said alley southwardly 24 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 100 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished neatly.

Also the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street, at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to Silver alley; thence northerly along said alley parallel with the said Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to said Preble street; thence southwardly along the west line of said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Preble street, extending back 100 feet, bounded by Mr. Bell, being lot No. 158 in the said Sampson's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.

Terms to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.

ESTATE OF JAMES BROWN, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the Will of JAMES BROWN, deceased late of the City of Allegheny, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned Executors, all persons having claims against the Estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted to said Estate will call and pay the same to us, or either of us, without delay, at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Tenth street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN R. BROWN,
No. 1323 Hutchinson House Square, Philadelphia Pa.
MANSFIELD B. BROWN,
Mansfield, Allegheny co., Pa.
ROBERT S. HAYS,
JOSEPH S. BROWN,
Nos. 5 and 6 Stockton Avenue, City of Allegheny, Pa.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES.
AND
All Marketable Securities

PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on

Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at Dr. Gold's established Girard Medical Institute, No. 11 Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, in its worst stage, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years and which produces some of the following effects, as Melancholia, Nervousness, Dizziness, Headache, Blotches, debility, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, dullness of hearing, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Real or Personal Discounts Only.
Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Logan,
A. T. Dunthett, T. P. Smith,
Frank Kelso, Jno. W. Harper,
M. W. Sackett, Sam'l A. Long.
John G. MacConnell, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hagus, Charles Kebler, P. Hahnstaedt.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUNAST, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. K. NIMICK, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nash, M. A. Suter,
Joseph Wagner, Joseph Nimick,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schnieder,
James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1874.

The cold weather yesterday exerted its influence on the street business, but the dullness being the general feature, it does not, however, at all change the general feet of there being money seeking investment at fair rates. The banks that derive deposits from those in general business, have been steadily increasing their line of deposits. Dividends served with a number of our banks to reduce the volume of their deposits, yesterday, but not to an extent to at all interfere with their ability to care for their customers. The banks whose depositors are chiefly manufacturers, indicate a steady increase of business on the part of manufacturers, the result being steadily increasing calls on the banks. But even these are not up to the capacity of the banks. It is thought that in a little while our manufactories will be in full operation.

The country banks, in the surrounding counties, have agreed on a uniform system of business—the principal design being to prevent a run in time of panics. One feature of the plan adopted is to prevent certificates of deposit becoming call loans. This is done by giving them a fixed period to run—six months from date, their non-collection at maturity being equivalent to a renewal for six months. A fee for collections has been fixed, but it does not discriminate as far as we know between regular customers and transient applicants. For transient business a charge for collections and exchange has been customary, but where deposits are kept up, such charges are not usually made.

The stock market continues generally firm, but the fluctuations are not as great as they were a week ago. The situation pivots on the tendency of legislation in Congress. If restriction in the volume of currency is developed, stocks will fall; if expansion is the policy, they will rise. Thus far during the current week nothing has developed to indicate what policy will prevail. The measures in the House, of Kelly, Holman and Hawley were contradictory of each other, yet all were favorably voted on. In the Senate Schurz spoke against inflation, and yesterday Morton made a strong speech in favor of expansion. Thus contradictory influences keep the market unsettled. The position of speculation may be summarized as follows: The leading stocks are strongly held, and while they pay dividends have the support of an investment demand. There has been a large rise from the extreme prices of the panic, and some stocks are nearly as high as before the panic, or the average prices for two years preceding, while others are not yet near up to that average. A good many stocks which were bought at the low prices of the panic have been sold for quick profits, and some have been bought back again, buyers, where the stocks are dividend-paying, making calculations as to intrinsic values, rather than whether the rise had been too great from the panic. Up to a certain point, which has been passed within a week, nearly every professional speculator in the street was in feeling a "bull." There is now a marked division, some being pronounced "bears" and disposed to follow their opinions by selling "short." This is about the situation, and every one can form an opinion for himself. Should there be inflation up to $400,000,000 of legal tenders, it would help the bulls. Should there be inflation beyond $400,000,000, as Mr. Kelley's bill provides for, the help would be so much greater.

A new question, the outgrowth of the cumulative system provided for in the new Constitution, has been raised in Philadelphia, as to the manner of electing directors of corporations. Those which have their charters since 1857 are assumed to be subject to the provisions of the new Constitution, as regards voting, and while those whose charters ante-date this period may be free, it is on condition that they do not avail themselves of legislation. The cumulative voting plan referred to is simply this: Where ten directors are to be elected, a person holding ten shares of stock may either give one vote each, for the ten candidates, or concentrate one hundred votes on one—or divide the number. It involves a change that may have great influence in determining future elections of directors.

The State of Louisiana has defaulted in the payment of coupons maturing on the 1st instant on $250,000 of the State debt.

The loan certificates of the New York banks, which began on the 20th of September, and at one time reached an aggregate of $26,815,000, are now all redeemed but $870,000.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1874.

Money was easy at 6@7. Sterling was steady at 482½@483 for sixty days, and 485¾@486¼ for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $413,000. Gold ranged at 111¾@111¾, closing at 111¾. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $308,000. The clearings amounted to $31,000,000. The carrying rates were 5 to 7. Governments were firm. State bonds were nominal. Stocks were strong and active throughout the day, the market leaving off buoyant in tone, with the highest prices of the day generally current. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central. In all of which there was a material advance. Commodore Vanderbilt notified the Union Trust Company to-day that he was prepared to take up the notes give by the Lake Shore in October, 1873. These notes amount to $1,800,000, and were the subject of general remark during the recent panic. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted 184,000 share, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 38,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 Wabash, 34,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 14,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Erie, and 6,000 C. C. and I. C.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '65, 113¾; old '65, 113¾; new '65, 113¾; '67, 114; '68, 114¼; 10-40s, 111¾; 7-30s, 108¾@108¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 82; do new, 82; Virginia, 67; do do old, 80; North Carolina, 35.

Stocks.—Canton, 74; Western Union Telegraph Co., 78¾; Quick Silver, 40; do pref., 64; Express, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 68; American, 91; United States, 61; Adams, 61; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 47¾; Hudson River, 99¾; do preferred, 112¾; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 84¾; do new issue, 87; Northwestern, 84¾; do preferred, 94; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 126; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¾; Chicago and Alton, 110; do preferred, 120; Cincinnati, 32; do preferred, 85; Ohio Central, 38¾; Panama, 95; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 38¾; Atlantic and Pacific, 19¾; Hartford and Erie, 24; Dunkirk and Salamanca, 81.

LONDON, January 15—5 P. M.—Consols' money, 93 13-16; account, 93 13-16. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 94; do 1865, 94; do 1867, 94¼; do 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 92¾. Erie, 30; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾.

PARIS, January 15—Rentes 57 27½.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton quiet at 6¼@6 9-16; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,700 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, nominal, 12s 9d@13s 3d; red Western spring, 12s 4½d@12s 10d. Corn 24s 6d. Tallow 36s 9d.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Refined petroleum 30¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 15, 1874.

The cold bracing weather is having a good effect on business; there has been an increased demand for the leading articles of produce the past few days, and prices in consequence are hardening. Our produce merchants generally report trade as being more active, and as money matters continue to improve, and the most of our large manufacturing establishments will be in full blast soon, if not already, thereby furnishing employment to thousands of men, who if they were not idle, were working half time; the outlook is brightening, and a better and more hopeful feeling is prevailing.

APPLES—In fair demand and in light supply; quoted at $2@2.50 for good to prime Ohio, and $3@4.50 for York State.

APPLE BUTTER—60 to 70c ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—For the fall, still and prices are weak and drooping, selling at 3½@4c per ₱.

BEANS—The demand is more active, but the supply is still in excess of present requirements and prices remain unchanged at $2@2.25 ₱ bu. B.

BUTTER—There is no active demand for the better grades, and prices are firm and advancing; sales of prime to choice roll at 33@35; some choice selling up to 36. For the medium and medium grades there is little or no inquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from 15 @25.

BEESWAX—Continues very dull, and the supply is unusually large and accumulating; may be quoted nominally at 25@28.

COUNTRY LARD—@9½ ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We can report a continued steady demand for the Ohio factory cheese, and the jobbing sales at 14½@15. There is not much inquiry for low grade cheese.

COAL OIL—Refined—Selling at 10@13 ₱ brl., according to quality.

CANNEL COAL—Standard brands quoted at 11@ 12c ₱ lb. by the load, and 13@c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Continue dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Corn 90c@$1 for jobbing at $2.25@3. Tomatoes, $2.25@2.35. Peaches ₱ lb cans, $3.50@3.75.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a continued good demand for Apples, and prices have gone still higher; sales at 6½@9. Peaches, halves, scarce and advancing; quoted at 12@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 10@15.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c per lb.

EGGS—The arrivals for some days past have been comparatively light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are barely sustained. Fresh, 24@25; packed, 16@23.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a steady consumptive demand, but prices remain as last quoted; saving when 24 hours, $7.50@7.75 the outside figure for choice Minn sottas, and $8@8.50 for red winters. We were shown today a sample from a Minnesota miller which stated in view of what heaving gone up recently from 8½c ₱ bushel, that an early advance in flour was highly probable. We quote $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre, and the mills are taking all that is offers at full rates, say $1.05@1.05 for red winter, and $1.70@1.75 for white. The mills have to rely almost entirely on the west for their supply—there seems to be no surplus in this section of the country. The Oat market is still reported firm, but the receipts continue light, and continue to quote at 53@55. There is an active demand for Rye Corn, and we can report sales on wagon at 70@75c as to quality. Barley is nominally quotable at 73@75, and old at 80@82—we were reported a sale of 50 bushels of the latter at 82 Rye is in light supply and there is some inquiry for it, although we have heard of no sales above 95.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very stiff, and notwithstanding the fact that current prices are higher than ever before known, the tendency is to further advance. Sugar is firm, but little has been closed out in Baltimore. Sugars are reported fairly active and firm but unchanged, and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups. Teas are reported firm at the recent advance. In a word, the tendency is almost everything in this category is upward.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow C, 8½ to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 21@22; fair, 20@20. Roasted 1 pound packages, 26; loose, 24½.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 68@70.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70@— Sugar Drips, 60; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8½; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

GAME—Venison continues very dull, and saddles is quoted at 10@12c. Rabbits, $1.50 ₱ dozen. Squirrels, 50@75c Quail, $1.25@1.50. Pheasants and Prairie Chickens, $5.50.

HOMINY—Firm at $1.75@2 ₱ brl.

HAY—The supply of baled continues some what in excess of present requirements, and prices remain at last quoted, ranging from $18 @20 ₱ ton, according to quality.

ONIONS—Is very limited supply, and prices are firm and tending upward; $6@7 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—In steady demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at $1.20@1.25 ₱ bushel for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Demand rather better, and market firmer. Dressed Turkeys, light, 13c; Chickens, 10@11; Ducks, 14@15. Geese, $2@10.

PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb, 12¼; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, Sugar Cured, Breakfast Bacon, 10¼; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18; Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½; Bacon Sides, 10; Bacon Clear RB Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer and fall, 11½. Do. half bbls, 12c. Do. 5 lb. tins, 13½. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 12c. ₱ pound. Do. in 10 lb. pails 11½. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

SEEDS—Quoted at 2¼@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward; $1.50@1.60 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.06@1.08 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 15, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts continue comparatively light, and with a demand fully equal to the supply, the market is strong at the advance noted in our last report. Of strictly prime cattle, the offerings have been unusually small, and even at the advance we doubt whether buyers will be able to obtain all they want of this character. The advices both from the east and west are calculated to stimulate prices, and it is worthy of remark, that choice native steers are bringing substantially as much in Chicago as but such is the case in this city. In view of the fact that we are about half way between there and New York, ought to be, but such is not the fact. It is evident, however, that there is a screw loose somewhere, and the only explanation we hear in regard to the matter is that the cost of transportation between Chicago and New York, and Chicago and Pittsburgh is at the same time understanding that there is a difference of some four hundred or five hundred miles in the distance between the two points. In regard to prices we do not wish to be understood as desiring to speak for themselves, as follows:

Sadler, Havens and Co.—Extra 1,400 steers 6@ 6¼; good to choice 1,300@1,400 do 5¾@6; good smooth 1,200@1,300 do 5½@5¾; good smooth 1,000@1,100 do 5@5¼; good smooth do 4½@4¾; common 1,000@1,100 do 4@4½.

Cleary, Hamilton and Co—Quote an advance of 25 to 50c per cwt. and report following sales: 20 Shorthorn steers 1,400 lbs at $5.75; 19 do 1,400 lbs 5.60; 18 do 1,400 lbs 5.50; 18 21,700 lbs 5.10; 17 do 1,200 lbs 5.10; 18 do 1,200 lbs 4c.

Hedges, Huff and Co.—Extra 6¾@6¾, prime to good 5¾@6 fair to medium 4½, fair to prime stockers 3¾@4. Inferior all grades 2½@3. Texas 3½@4.

Watson and Briggs.—Extra 1,400@1,500 6¼@6¾, prime 1,200@1,300 5¾@6, good 1,000@1,200 5¼@5¾, stock cattle 3½@3,000 3-50@4 50, mixed rough stock 2-90@3 50.

HOGS

The market was firmer to-day, and with a steady demand and continued light receipts, prices are strong, and best grades, as compared with yesterday, 10c ₱ cwt higher. Extra Philadelphia, 6.10; prime, 6; fair to prime Yorkers, 5.40@5.60; good mixed, 5.70@5.80.

SHEEP

The arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand the market is firm, and the advance noted in our last report is fully sustained. Extra sheep would bring $4@4¼. Extra fine wool 3@3.50. Fair to good mixed, 3½@3¾; extra fine wool 3@3.50. Fair to good mixed, 3½@3¾; good mixed, 3¾@4

LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Four Conventions in Session.

Susan B. Anthony After the Privileges of Men.

Improvement of Transportation Lines Gaining Favor.

The Chief Justiceship Still Vacant.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1874.

A Day of Conventions.

Four Conventions assembled here to-day. The soldiers of the Mexican war ask to be pensioned on the same footing as the survivors of the war of 1812, and admission into the Soldiers Home in this city.

The Woman's Rights Convention, headed by Susan B. Anthony, asks the privileges of men, without accompanying duties.

The Cheap Transportation Convention favors Government aid to nearly all canal enterprises before Congress.

The Patent Agents Convention contemplate the adoption of the American Patent system by all nations.

A Financial Speech in Prospect.

Senator Logan will soon make an exhaustive financial speech, taking strong grounds in favor of free banking and additional currency, based upon convertible bonds.

Deepening of St. Clair Flats.

The question of deepening the St. Clair Flats has been referred to Generals Cyrstock and Whitney, of the Engineer Bureau, for the estimates of appropriation which will be required to carry on the work. The Committee on Rail roads and Canals are strongly in favor of the proposition, and a bill authorizing the work to be done will undoubtedly be reported to Congress as soon as the above named officers submit their reports, which will be in about ten days. General Weitzel is engaged on estimates, and will soon lay before the above committee the amount of appropriations which will be necessary to improve the Fort St. Phillip canal, and prepare a southern and eastern outlet to it. Before discussing the feasibility of the route to be taken the committee will await the settlement of the question in reference to the title of certain lands situated along the proposed route, the question of title being now in dispute between the Government, States through which the canal runs, and individuals.

Naval Promotions.

There is a division among members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which will probably result in the introduction in a bill making the action of the Board of Naval Officers final in passing upon officers claim for promotion. The Committee has an immense pressure constantly brought to bear upon it from those officers who consider themselves unjustly passed over, and this pressure interferes with the transaction of more important business.

Postal Telegraphy.

The subject of Postal Telegraphy goes a begging in the House for some one to father it. The Senate is inclined to let it alone until it comes over to them in some shape from the House. The Appropriation Committee in the House, which has all the bills relative to the question before it, are in doubt as to their jurisdiction in the premises, as well as the propriety of spending so much time over the various projects, involving lengthy discussions, as well as arguments *pro* and *con*. As the President called attention to the matter in his last annual message, the Committee may recommend that the subject be turned over to a special committee.

Bill Reorganizing the Patent Office.

The bill to reorganize the Patent Office and modify the rules and laws applicable to patents will be reported to the House from the House Committee on Patents some time next week. There is one particular clause in the bill over which the Committee differ in their views. It is that providing for the organization of a Patent Court to try all infringement cases and appeals from the Commissioner are to be decided. Such cases take away the jurisdiction over these cases from the Circuit and District Courts here, and whether it would be politic to create a special Court for the trial of patent cases, where potential influence might possibly guide decisions, is a matter which members of the Committee are now considering, and the bill makes no recommendation in expenditures of the office.

Cheap Freight.

The subject of cheap freights by way of the great lakes and Erie Canal to the seaboard has its earnest advocates in Congress. Hon. Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, who is a member of the Railroad and Canal Committee, which now has the question of cheap transportation under its control, is confident such a route deserves special attention on account of its immense grain trade. The committee are still at a loss as to the proper mode of grappling with great questions, and it is now impossible that Congress will postpone any practical steps in the direction of cheap freights until the next session, as an immense amount of time is to be given to hearing and considering the views of almost every one interested in the subject, and the committee is as much at the incipient stages only toward settling the cheap transportation problem.

Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry.

Gen. Farnsworth, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, is in the city. He reports the grangers and patrons of husbandry as political organizations seriously disturbing party lines and enemous for new issues which are to redound to the benefit of the agricultural classes. They have no fixed principles but a party cry.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect, is busied in Congress for asking for appropriations to carry on work on Government building throughout the country and erect new ones where they are needed, but it is pretty well known at the Treasury Department that the pressure for work of this character to continue has not diminished in the least. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1874.

Convention of Mexican War Veterans.

The convention of Mexican war veterans was called to order to-day in Willard's Hotel by General J. W. Denver, who stated that its objects were to ask Congress for pensions for the survivors of the Mexican war, adopt measures for the organization of a national brotherhood of Mexican veterans, representation at the Centennial Exposition, and to prevail upon Congress to pass a law to admit indigent Mexican soldiers to the Soldiers Home near this city.

A temporary organization was effected by the selection of Gen. Denver as chairman, and A. M. Kennedy as Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization.

General Denver was elected President. Gen. Negley will deliver the oration to-morrow.

National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its session here to-day, Susan B. Anthony presiding. Letters were read from Gerrit Smith and Benjamin F. Butler, expressive of their sympathy with the cause. Mrs. James Stanton, Blake and Gage addressed the convention. A petition to Congress has been prepared asking for full rights, and praying that a law be passed exempting women from taxation for national purposes so long as they are unrepresented in the national council.

The Chief Justiceship.

Various names continue to be mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. From certain indications a nomination may come from New York in the person of Judge Woodruff. At least intimations to this effect have been made in Congressional quarters. Several days may elapse before the nomination will be sent to the Senate.

At a late hour to night the opinion prevails among a large number of Congressmen that Senator Conkling may accept the Chief Justiceship. He has left Washington for New York.

Patent Rights Convention.

The Patent Rights Convention met here to day. Two hundred delegates are present representing eighteen States. The following officers were elected: President, A. D. Seymour, Washington; Vice President, N. R. Graham, Chicago; Chief Engineer, W. W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy; H. E. Towle, New York, and Miles Pratt, St. Louis.

Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads to day heard arguments from G. G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, respectively favoring and opposing the postal telegraph bill, which the committee has now under consideration. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

Vice President Wilson's Health.

Vice President Wilson says his health is much improved. He will not resume his place in the Senate at present, but will next week return to Massachusetts, having abandoned his trip to Florida.

General Howard's Case.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will to-morrow again take up for action the case of General Howard.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,599,315.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 15, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, continued cold and partly cloudy weather, with northwesterly winds.

For the northern portion of New England, and thence westward to lakes Michigan and Superior, continued cold weather with northwesterly to westerly winds, and areas of snow.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, partly cloudy and cold weather, with northerly to easterly winds, and light rain or snow in the lower Mississippi valley.

For the Ohio valley, continued cold and clear weather, and northerly winds during the greater portion of the day.

For the Northeast, rising temperature, falling barometer, winds veering to south, increased cloudiness, and probably light snow in the upper Mississippi valley.

—The National Millers' Convention in Chicago, yesterday, was occupied mainly in the discussion of the mechanical and practical features of their business, and much information in regard to the manufacture of flour was elicited. A resolution was adopted recommending the organization of State associations, to act as auxiliaries to the National Association, and a committee was appointed to report a plan for such organizations before the adjournment of the convention.

FOREIGN.

Concessions to Foreigners in Japan Gradually Withdrawn.

JAPAN.

Concessions to Foreigners Being Gradually Withdrawn.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—A steamer from Japan brings the following intelligence: Considerable speculation has arisen among foreigners over rumors of a serious disagreement between the Ministers of various nations and the Japanese Government. For once these reports are not wholly without foundation. The exact circumstances are as follows: Soon after the return of the Embassy, the question of treaty revision being brought up, an effort was made to secure a promise that the whole Empire should be thrown open. This was met by the proposal that the foreign governments should surrender the privilege of ex-territorial jurisdiction. It was declared that this would not be conceded under the circumstances, whereupon the Japanese Government not only declined to entertain the project of opening the country, but began gradually to withdraw certain liberties which they voluntarily permitted some time ago. It is supposed that this was done to show that the unyielding temper of the foreign representatives could easily be combatted by a strict adherence on the part of the Japanese to the letter of the territory regulations. Although their right to restrain foreigners within the prescribed limits cannot be disputed, their action is loudly complained of, and as a sort of retaliatory measure the claim for the balance of the Simmoseszki indemnity has been pressed by some of the ministers and pressed with unusual earnestness. They will be met next week by an offer of immediate payment, a result which is neither expected nor altogether desired. Thus the advantage will be for awhile on the side of the Japanese. Ex territorial jurisdiction is now the only important subject of debate. The foreign ministers are all instructed to enforce its continuance here, notwithstanding the fact that the British Government, after consideration, has unqualifiedly condemned the principles in the case of China.

SPAIN.

Government Authority Restored in Barcelona.

MADRID, January 15.—The authority of the Government is fully restored in Barcelona.

Confidence in Castelar.

MADRID, January 15.—At a meeting of Deputies constituting the majority in the late Cortes, a vote of confidence in Senor Castelar was adopted, and he was requested to prepare a manifesto to the nation.

The Iron-clad Numancia Restored.

The Numancia has been delivered to a Spanish frigate. The insurgent chiefs Contreras, Ferrez and Galvez have been sent to the capital of Algeria, and other Carlingenian refugees have been interned in the forts and barracks of Oran and Mers el- Kebir.

CUBA.

A Battle with Insurgents.

HAVANNA, January 15.—Spanish accounts state that Col. Espunda, with 650 men, had an engagement with insurgents near Meloorz. The fighting lasted six or seven hours, and at the close Col. Espunda retreated before superior numbers of the enemy. His loss is four officers and sixteen privates killed, and fourteen officers and fifty privates wounded. The insurgent loss could not be ascertained.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—River 37 feet; falling. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; J. W. Garrett, New Orleans. Clear and cold.

Monday's *Gazette* says: The Exchange left for Pittsburgh last evening, with upward of 900 tons.....The Tom Barrow started up the river yesterday with a tow of empty barges.....The Condor arrived light yesterday, and started for Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.....The John A. Wood will leave Louisville to day for New Orleans, with twenty-four barges and two boats, containing 475 000 bushels of coal. Dan. Tole and George McBride pilots.....The annual meeting of the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Company was held in St. Louis on Monday, and the following Board of Directors was elected, viz: John A. Scudder, President; Wm. Allen, Vice President; D. Live and Wm. J. Lewis, Directors. The following boats arrived from Pittsburgh with tows of coal: Charley McDonald, Jos. A. Sone, Veteran No. 2 and Sam. Clark. The tow of the latter steamer struck a channel pier of the Newport bridge, and several barges and two fuel boats were sunk. Particulars in the local columns. The McDonald left part of her tow here, and took the remainder to Louisville. She had nine barges altogether. The Veteran No. 2 brought seven barges of coal, and returned with six empty barges.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—No arrivals or departures. The Board of Underwriters have placed an embargo on steamers leaving port. The ice is running heavily, but very slowly. Fears are entertained that the harbor will be closed to-morrow and ferry navigation suspended. Should this occur, it will be very difficult to transit across the river, as the bridge company will provide a passage way at least for pedestrians and mails over the now finished arches of their bridge. A portion of the gorge at Kemwick broke this evening. There is now a narrow channel through it, and the ice is running out rapidly. If this channel remains open it may have the effect of breaking up the entire gorge; but it is feared that it will close again to-night, and that the ice field will become solid by morning that it will only yield again to warm weather. Clear; freezing very hard to-night.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 15.—Clear; mercury 6 to 18; the coldest day of the season. River stationary; 37 feet by the mark. Up—C. B. Church, 3 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, 9; Mary Ament, 4; Arkansas Belle, 2. Down—Pat Rogers, 8 A. M.; Robt Mitchell, 9; Morning Star, 3 A. M.; Belle Memphis, 4.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—River falling very rapidly, with 19 feet in the canal and 17 feet in pass. Late this evening there were about 67 feet space under the bridge for passing steamers. The weather is very cold, the mercury ranging from four to eight degrees above zero. Arrived—Arlington, Memphis; Grand Duke, Cincinnati; Arlington, Cincinnati; Shannon, New Orleans.

CAIRO, January 15.—Arrived—W. J. Lewis, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Painter, Island No. 18, 4 Departed—Painter, Ohio river, 4 P. M. The Julia, W. J. Lewis and Lahargo are laid up here. Liver risen one foot. Clear; mercury 15.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—River rising steadily. This was the coldest day of the season. Arrived—Glasgow, Cairo; Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, Louisville. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, January 15.—Down—Fannie Lewis and Houston. Up—Capital. Cloudy and cool. River Falling.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—River falling; 23 feet on shoals. Weather clear and cold.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Contradiction is given to the report that Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 21,000,000 francs during the past week.

—The Indiana State Editorial Association met in the State Capital building in Indianapolis on Wednesday morning.

—Hanshuya Yashimato, one of the Under Secretaries of the Foreign Office in Japan, has been commissioned to represent Japan at St. Petersburg.

—The Empire Stores in Brooklyn, filled with various kinds of merchandize, were partially destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss $100,000.

—A dispatch from Louisiana, Mo., says a fire there on Thursday morning burned three stores and two boarding houses. Loss, $20,000; insurance light.

—A Winona (Wis.) dispatch says three prisoners escaped from the State Prison last Wednesday evening, having been furnished with false keys and pistols.

—The officers sent to Terre Bonne, La., report that the difficulties there are more serious than were anticipated. All plantation work in that section has ceased.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of Corwin for shooting Colonel Sellwell, at Anderson, Indiana, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

—A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., says a young man named Orin from Faribault, Minn., committed suicide by blowing out his brains on Thursday evening. Cause—disappointment in love.

—A large fire occurred in the Portsmouth (England) dock yard on Thursday. Thousands of pounds' worth of stores which had accumulated for the Ashantee expedition were destroyed.

—All the proprietors of places of amusement in New York were last night notified by the police that hereafter no sacred concerts will be permitted Sunday evenings. The order created considerable excitement among the Germans.

—A passenger train on the J. M. & I. R. R. leaving Indianapolis on Thursday afternoon for Louisville, collided with a freight train near Greenwood, Indiana. One fireman was slightly injured and the mail agent, Grosbenner, burned slightly by the overturning of a stove.

—A section master of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, named Harris, was run over last Wednesday night near Corinth, Miss., by the western express train, and instantly killed. When first discovered he was lying on the track, but the engineer was unable to stop the train.

—In the Texas Legislature, on the 14th, the Lower House passed a resolution requesting the Governor to direct the Secretary of State to deliver to a committee the returns of the election held on December 29th, 1873. The Secretary of State refused to deliver them until the Governor reorganized the fourteenth Legislature, but at length delivered them under protest.

—The extension of the Cairo and Fulton railroad was completed to Texarkana, on Wednesday, at which point connection is made with the Texas and Pacific road, and the entire system of railroads. The opening of this road shortens the distance from St. Louis to Northern Texas one hundred and fifty miles, and gives Texas a line to the East, via Cairo, Ill., two hundred and forty miles shorter than any other route.

—The Japanese Foreign Office has received an interesting dispatch from China in relation to Garcia, the Peruvian Emperor. The Chinese say he will be received with the courtesies of attention due a Minister, but they will make no treaty with Peru until that nation shall have released and sent back every coolie now held there, and pledged itself to discontinue coolie importations in the future.

—The message of the Governor of Kansas favors an increase of national currency, abolition of national banks, the election of United States Senators by the people, semi-annual payment of taxes, and a Constitutional Convention.

—Orpheal Bellew arose sing rail roads on their gross receipts. On the subject of the disputed title to the Osage ceded lands, the Governor says it is reported that there are more than 20,000 people on these disputed lands.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Silesia, at New York; the steamer Wyoming, at New York; the steamer Nurnberg, at Baltimore.

A. O. U. W.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen, resumed their session yesterday morning at nine o'clock. Both morning and afternoon sessions were consumed in discussing the committee's report on the revised constitution. The discussion was concluded last evening, and action was postponed till this morning.

Fire on Gazzam's Hill.

Yesterday afternoon a one-story frame house situated on Gazzam's Hill, caught fire from a defective flue and was totally destroyed. No alarm was sounded, but the hose carriage of the Relief Engine Company was promptly on hand, not being able, however, to do any good. The building belonged to Thomas Carroll and was uninsured.

The February Election.

Mr. R. B. Carnahan, by request of the Mayor, has written an opinion regarding the city elections. He advises Mayor Blackmore that it is not his duty, and that he has no power to issue a proclamation for an election for city officers on the third Tuesday of next month, and that it would be best to wait until some law is passed regulating the subject of city elections

Grand Lodge Re-Union.

Last evening the Grand Lodge delegates of the Ancient Order of United Workmen had a grand re-union given in their honor by the members of the fraternity in this city at Lafayette Hall. The ball was a well managed one, and successful in every respect. Enjoyment reigned supreme, and all went merry as merry could be. The entire affair reflects great credit on the committee of arrangements and those who had the matter in charge.

Doctor Williams' Work at Brownsville.

Quite a revival is going on among the colored brethren at Brownsville. The zealous and indefatigable Dr. N. H. Williams appears at Brownsville, as at Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and elsewhere, to be doing a good work, stirring up the dry bones of the careless and sinning people, pouring solid shot, as he likes to say, from the armory of the Gospel, and making quite a steady and handsome income. It is well enough to state that his last application for relief was not honored.

A SCHOOL HOUSE DESTROYED.

Destructive Fire at Millvale Yesterday

Between four and five o'clock, yesterday morning, the public school house in Millvale borough, between Allegheny city and Etna borough, was discovered to be on fire, and as there is no fire department in there, the entire building was destroyed with its contents. The school house was a two story brick, well appointed, and had four rooms, the furnishing being of the latest improved patterns. The fire originated in the cellar from the furnace. The loss is $10,000 with an insurance of $5,000, divided in two companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Clara Morris will be the recipient of a farewell benefit, on which occasion she will appear as "Gabrielle La Brun," in the beautiful play of "Geneva Cross," which has proven the sensation of the week.

LIBERTY HALL.—This evening Mrs. Scott Siddons will give her elegant entertainment of readings from Shakespeare, Hood and Tennyson, and the prices have been put at 75 cents, with no extra charge for reserved seats. The house cannot be put be crowded, as the lady never fails of drawing large and fashionable audiences. She is a remarkable artiste, possessing rare histrionic powers, and those who fail to attend Mrs. Siddons' readings this evening will lose a treat.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.—This evening this eminent New York divine will lecture at the Methodist church, corner of Fourteenth and Butler streets, for the benefit of the Seventh U. P. church, under the auspices of the Andrews Association. Subject—"Luck and Pluck."

FIRE COMPANIES.

The Chief Engineer's Suggestion Adopted and the Companies Re-Numbered.

At the meeting of the Fire Commission on Wednesday night a committee was appointed to consider the suggestion of Chief Engineer White, made in his monthly report, in regard to renumbering the engines. The committee met yesterday afternoon and renumbered all the fire companies in the city. Their number and location will hereafter be known as follows:

No. 1, Eagle Company, Fourth avenue.
No. 2, Duquesne Company, Smithfield street.
No. 3, Vigilant Company, Seventh avenue.
No. 4, Relief Company, Fifth avenue extension.
No. 5, Wm. Phillips Company, Centre avenue.
No. 6, Lawrence Company, Forty fourth street.
No. 7, Independence Company, Twenty-first street.
No. 8, Creighton Company, Hiland avenue.
No. 9, Reserve Company, in storehouse on Liberty street.
No. 10, Temperanceville Company, Temperanceville.
No. 11, Mechanics Company, Fourteenth street, South Side.
No. 12, Walton Company, Sarah street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, South Side.
"A" Hook and Ladder Company.
"B" Hook and Ladder Company, East End.
"C" Hook and Ladder Company, South Side.

COLOR.

Lecture by Prof. John W. Langley.

We listened to a lecture last evening by Prof. John W. Langley, on "Color," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association to a large and interested audience. After quoting from the Old Testament to show how important a part color played in the religious ceremonies of the Jews, the lecturer proceeded to consider the scientific side of his subject and illustrated his text by numerous experiments with the Drummond light.

According to Professor Langley, color depends on a variety of agents, and it is not correct to regard it as a property of a body or surface. He illustrated this by referring to the blue of the sky, which is supposed to be due to millions of particles of a fine dust always floating in the air; he also exhibited, on a screen, light of a deep emerald green, which was caused by sending rays from the magic lantern *through* gold leaf.

In another experiment, a highly magnified photograph of the human eye was exhibited, showing how it is possible to distinguish from any color. This plate represented one of the results of the remarkable series of physiological researches, which have recently been made in Germany.

At the close, the lecturer spoke of the intellectual benefits of scientific studies, and of their high educational value for mental discipline, apart from any practical benefits which they may confer in the way of money getting.

Well illustrated scientific lectures certainly combine amusement with instruction in a way which no other entertainments can reach, and we hope there may be more of them forthcoming during the present season.

DIXMONT.

Annual Meeting of Contributors Yesterday.

The Management of the Institution During the Past Year—The Financial Condition of the Institution—Election of Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was held at the hospital buildings, Dixmont, and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in this great philanthropic enterprise.

The meeting was organized at two o'clock John Harper, Esq., President of the Board, in the chair.

PRESIDENT HARPER'S REPORT.

President Harper presented his annual report—a document characteristically able and comprehensive. We regret that a pressure upon our columns this morning prevents us re-producing the report entire, but the portions we append will give an idea of its general character, and of the working of the institutions.

The report is made to Hon. George L. Harrison, President of the Board of Public Charities, and first makes reference to the Dixmont Hospital:

On the 1st of December, 1872, there were 439 patients in the department of the institution at Dixmont; 232 have since been admitted, making the total number of 671 under treatment during the year; of these, 224 have been discharged or died, leaving 450 in the hospital on the 1st of December, 1873. Of those discharged, 60 were restored, 71 improved, 50 unimproved. There were 40 deaths, for the causes of which I refer to the report of the Superintendent. It is gratifying to repeat, in the language of last year's report, that during the year the patients have enjoyed general good health, and the working of the institution has been efficient and satisfactory. The experience of eleven years proves the wisdom of those who selected this salubrious location for the Insane Department of the Hospital, for during that period there has not been a single case of typhoid fever. On the contrary, an almost entire exemption from acute diseases of all kinds has been enjoyed, and the causes which have led to the number of deaths reported in this as well as in previous years, have been chronic cases of insanity, which have been long labored before admission, or which supervened during the progress of their insanity.

In his annual reports, the Superintendent has frequently called the attention of the managers to the fact that patients of several very objectionable classes have been committed to the Hospital, but the Board have been reluctant in refusing admission to any one to whom the Institution could administer care, comfort or relief, so long as room could be afforded for their accommodation within a year all the insane, whether chronic or acute, incurable or otherwise, epileptic or paralyzed, demented or imbecile, have been received, believing that we were accomplishing a good work in caring for these helpless afflicted ones. The Hospital has now, become so crowded with these incurables that no room remains for the more curable recent cases, and the duty has become imperative on us to order the removal of such harmless cases as might be taken care of elsewhere. While this course has been adopted with regret, we cannot but regard the effort made recently, by those interested in Prison Reform, to transfer insane convicts from penitentiaries and jails to the hospitals in the State, as unwise and without due consideration for the innocent insane.

The President next refers to the figures to show that since the Institution was opened it has fully carried out the provisions of its charter in giving "preference to the indigent poor insane over the rich."

The President next records with satisfaction that there is a prospect of relief to the overcrowded condition of the Hospital by the erection of a wing at the northwest.

The visits of the Representatives of the State Board of Charities are noted with their kind words of approval.

The labors of the Executive Committee in conjunction with Dr. Reed in keeping things in order and the building in good condition are commended.

The slide of the ground in the rear of the hospital is next referred to, and the President says that earth will have to be removed from year to year until the bottom rock is approached. The earth will be needed to fill up hospital grounds where the proposed Western avenue from Allegheny City will cross it.

The President further says the usual appropriations from the Legislature will be sufficient to defray the expenses, but that an additional sum of $12,000 is needed from their friends—$2,000 for insurance and $10,000 for improving the grounds. A benefaction of $2,000 from the estate of the late Charles Brewer is noted in this connection—some money having been applied towards the payment of the debt on the estate.

President Harper next recommends the erection of a new church proximate to the main building and connected with a gallery, and setting apart of the present chapel, exclusively for the females, as the arrangements now are. In cases, the board deeming it wise to make a specialty of theatricals, as the chief amusements of the inmates.

The report on Dixmont then closes with a very complimentary reference to the constant zeal and marked ability of the Superintendent and officers of the hospital for the insane at Dixmont. A debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Reed and his assistants for its admirable order and complete success."

THE GENERAL CITY HOSPITAL.

In the Twelfth ward, is next reviewed in the report—as a branch of the Hospital. On the 1st of December, 1872, there were 23 patients in this department of the institution; 428 have been since admitted, making 451 under treatment; of these 323 were discharged, 49 died, and on the 1st of December, 1873, there were 79 under treatment in the Hospital.

"The only drawback," says the report, "to this branch department of the Hospital, is the fact that the expenditures are greater than the revenue, which is occasioned by the large number of charity patients. A law is needed to compel the public authorities to pay out of the Poor Funds the small charge made by this institution for the care of patients, and the cost of burial when death occurs."

Reference is made to the resignation of Major Bishop, "the gallant soldier who left the institution with the good will of the manager, and their confidence in his faithfulness and integrity, as well as with their most friendly wishes for his future prosperity. His successor Mr. Thomas Chess, comes well recommended, and we trust will make a faithful and efficient officer. The skilled and worthy surgeons and physicians, whose efficient labors are gratuitously given to the institution, merit its thanks, and the managers hereby tender their thanks most cordially."

A fitting reference is made in conclusion to the death of Mr. W. H. Haven, who for fifteen years had been a constant attendant upon the Board, and an active and sincere friend to the hospital.

THE FINANCES.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John A. Harper, was next read, with the Auditing Committee's report certifying it to be correct. From this it appears that the balance in hand is $1,307.23 cash. The total receipts for the year were $126,234 57, of which $93,045.81 are set down as earnings of the Hospital. The expenditures were salaries and wages $87,227.60, general expenses $23 45, and a miscellaneous account to make the whole expenditures aggregate $118,927 34.

The receipts of the Twelfth ward Hospital had been $39 534.47 which was all expended. Of the receipts $9,500 were from the State, $14,432 45 from Endowment fund; $5,000 from three notes; $4,570.84, proceeds from three notes; $4,104.20, receipts from sale of old iron; $2,871, earnings of the hospital; $1,867.17 due Treasurer for overdrafts.

ELECTING OFFICERS.

After these reports had been read and approved, the nominations proceeded to an election of seven Managers to take the place of that number whose terms had expired. George A. Berry, F. H. Collier, T. M. Howe, J. A. Harper, Jno. B. McFadden, Alex. Speer and Wm. M. Lyons were chosen. The contributors' meeting having concluded its business, the Board of Directors organized with Gen. Moorhead in the chair, and proceeded to an election of officers for the year. The old officers were re-elected, viz: President, Geo. Harper; Vice Presidents, Isaac Jones, John Holmes; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Harper.

OFFICERS FOR 1874.

The following is a full list of the officers for 1874.

President, John Harper, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John A. Harper.

Life managers by subscription of one thousand dollars each—Mrs. Joseph Albree, R. P. Bakewell, C. W. Batchelor, F. R. Brunot, Isaac Jones, B. F. Jones, Charles Knap, R. C. Loomis, Alexander Nimick, Joseph Penock, William Phillips, Ormsby Phillips, John Phillips, Thomas Pawcett, J. D. Pettis, Peterman, John Harper, Wm. Holmes, John Holmes, John B. Jackson, Reuben Miller, Jr., Wilson Miller, J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead, John Moorhead, Joseph S. Morrison, James McCandless, Wm. McCreery, E. W. H. Schenley, J. H. Shoenberger, Charles H. Spang, A. Stewart, J. B. Sweitzer, W. P. Weyman, W. W. Young, Christopher Zug.

The following is the list of Elective Managers, those for three years being elected yesterday:

One Year—Messrs. Jas. I. Bennett, Robert Beer, Richard E. Breed, Joseph M. Knapp, O. Metcalf, James Park, Jr., H. W. Williams.

Two Years—Messrs. Frank S. Bissell, Wm. M. Darlington, Richard Edwards, W. A. Herron, J. T. Kincaid, P. H. Miller, W. W. Wallace.

Three Years—Messrs. Geo. A. Berry, F. H. Collier, T. M. Howe, J. A. Harper, Jno. B. McFadden, Alexander Speer, Wm. M. Lyon.

State Auditor General Danl. Agnew, of Beaver county; B. L. Fahnestock, of Allegheny county; Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington.

INSANE DEPARTMENT DIXMONT.

Executive Committee—Messrs. John Holmes, Isaac Jones, R. C. Loomis, John Moorhead, R. Miller, Jr., P. H. Miller; Superintendent and Physician—Dr. Joseph A. Reed; Assistant Physicians, Dr. L. S. Gaddis and Dr. D. A. Heng t; Supervisor, Samuel Caldwell; Clerk, George R. Slater; Matron, Miss Eliza Hope; Housekeeper, Miss E. W. Rankin.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, TWELFTH WARD.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Joseph Albree, Isaac Jones, Wilson Miller, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. McCreery, Alexander Nimick, Wm P. Weyman, Ormsby Phillips, John. H. Shoenberger, Alex. Speer.

Superintendent—Thomas Chess.

Physicians—Surgical Staff—C. B. King, M. D.; F. L. Moyne, M. D.; James McCann, M. D.; J. B. Murdoch, M. D.

Medical Staff—W. H. Daly, M. D.; W. Smiley, M. D.; T. C. Rhodes, M. D.; W. J. Asdale, M. D.

Committee on Fuel Fund—Messrs. John B. Jackson, John B, McFadden, J. T. Kincaid, William P. Weyman.

Before adjournment, on motion of Mr. Isaac Jones, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to John A. Harper, Esquire, for his able and efficient services as Treasurer, which have been fully and freely given without compensation."

The Superintendent's—Dr. Reed—report a very lengthy and lucid document abounding in interesting and valuable details, was presented, but the reading of it was postponed to allow him time to accompany the numerous lady and gentlemen visitors in a visitation to the wards of the institution. We propose to make selections from this report here after. It will, however, be printed in pamphlet form, and be generally read and studied.

The attendants at the meeting, after a full inspection of the building, returned home in the evening train.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Albert Minnie, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of A. Connor, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is on trial. On the second of August last the defendant got into an altercation with the brakeman, Connor, on Conductor Elliott's accommodation train, beyond East Liberty, which terminated, as alleged, in the defendant making a felonious assault on the brakeman. The difficulty originated from the circumstance that Minnie insisted on violating the rules of the road, in standing on the platform.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Izzell, indicted on a charge of fraudulently altering a written instrument.

A plea of guilty was entered by Elizabeth Tobin, charged with selling liquor without license.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of William Burke, indicted for false pretenses. The defendant paid the costs.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John McKean, charged with fornication and bastardy.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles H. Lewis and Wm. A. Robinson, alias Urquhart, charged by Arnie Buehler with false pretenses, the jury found Lewis guilty, and Robinson not guilty.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Charles Coppes.	George Atherton.
David Hamm.	D. S. McKnight.
William Long.	J. A. Kohrson.
John Raba.	John Biber.
Rose Rice.	Wm. Oyler.
Jacob C. Sarver.	Edward Brickett.
C. Silnson et al.	Adam Weigand et al.
Emma Johnston.	Emery E. Steel.
Ludwig Kurth.	Andrew Miller.
Thomas Kramer.	Sophie Hamm.
Louis Keib.	Martin Bosshet.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The jury found for plaintiff for $500 in the case of Jordan S. Nell, trustee of Matilda J. Crawford vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co., an action to recover damages.

The case of David Hendrickson vs. James Rees, is on trial before Judge Stowe. This is an action to recover the balance due the plaintiff as part owner of a steamboat.

The case of James McNeill & Brother vs. Foster and Stouthers, an action to recover for work and labor done on boilers, is on trial before Judge Collier.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Mary E. Hawk vs. Jeffrey Hawk, libel in divorce.

Trial List for To day.

135. Schaffner vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
194. Wilhelm vs. same.
188. Com. for use vs Herriott et al.
41. Bidaud vs. Lewis.
48. Fawcett et al. vs. Brown et al.
59. O'Byrne vs. Dean.
64. Coyle vs. Kirk.
66. Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Adams et al.
39. German Savings Bank vs. Fawcett.
28. McIver vs. Howley & Co.
164. Buenett vs. Walter.
165. McNeill & Bro. vs. Barton & Keeney.
145. Gallagher vs. Malone.

District Court.

(Before Judges White & Kirkpatrick.)

The case of Downer et al. vs. W. H. Brown, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge White.

The jury in the case of J. A. McMutrrie vs. the owners of the steamer St. Charles, reported yesterday, were unable to agree and were discharged.

Trial List for To-day.

Confried vs. Gilmore.
Hatch and wife vs. Dravo.
McClelland et al. vs. [illegible], Rea & Co.
Miller et al. vs. Hammett.
Barton vs. Simmonds.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In this Court, sitting at Chambers, the following business was transacted:

Libels were filed against the steamer Skillinger, and towboats Old Valley and J. Sharp McDonald, and the usual orders were made.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The assignee of James M. Schoonmaker, of Allegheny city, was granted leave to sell certain real estate.

Leave was granted on H. H. Schillingford, President of the Meshannon Land and Lumber Company, petitioning creditors, to show cause why the costs in the bankruptcy proceedings against Ziegler, Baker & Co., should not be paid, or an attachment for contempt issue. A similar rule was granted on R. H. Sutphin, assignee of Michael Biglin, of Luzerne county.

E. P. Jones, Trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank, filed an intervening petition in bankruptcy against the Dunbar Iron Company, of Fayette county.

The assignee of George W. Kredel, of Allegheny City, was directed to sell certain book accounts and notes of said estate.

John H. Hare, Sheriff, was directed to pay D. S. H. Gilmore such sums of money as may have been in the latter's hands, realized on execution prior to the injunction.

O. H. P. Williams presented a petition for final discharge from bankruptcy, and an order was made for a final hearing before Register Rhodes.

John M. Garrison was adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, and the matter referred to Register Willard.

H. W. Jacoby filed an answer to the petition of Stauffer, Meyer and Hickman, creditors, denying the acts of bankruptcy alleged, and demanded a jury trial, which was granted at the next term at Williamsport, on the petition of the assignee of Calvin Adams, of this city, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Wm. Lees & Co., of this city, creditors, were